Thoughts on Financipation-No. 6.

In every philanthropic enterprise it is to secure the containinistry. Preachers States in their distinct State action, that action, Emancipation cannot take place From the most cruel and odious feature of

gious obligations to their servants. They thou? 3. Causes are connected with the dage was generally included. do not make them feel that they cannot institution of slavery that every year tend In examining the distinguishing traits of neglect the moral culture of their servants to make it expedient and best to abolish it, the Mosaic law of servitude, we find, that,

African Colonization .- No. 4.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1847.

masters will not be found to set free their until their 27th year they could offer them-convenient for the enslaver and for the unen-

States in their distinct State action, that will put away shall be community, and great confidence is ly reposed in them. From their would be inferred that they would ready to engage in every good work; for are the servants of Him who when on are the servants of Him who when our pulpit virtue should ever look for encourpulpit look ever look for encourpulpit look encourpulpit look encourpulpit look encou

let it be known in their respective controlled in the first the way of colonizing modern times.

This can be easily done. A controlled is preparing as fast as the call is made to mulgated at a very harbarous period of the way. And in thus offering its mulgated at a very harbarous period of the way. few casual remarks in favor of Emancipa- high way, it does not strengthen the institu- world; and yet it is distinguished for its hisfew casual remarks in layor of rainancipation frequently produce a better effect than tion of slavery; nor meet the transter with a labored argument. And let no minister threats to take away his slaves; nor decide enjoin what is absolutely the best for all promising opponents of the acquisition of any suppose that he compromises the dignity of his profession, by expressing his solicitude to benefit the hlacks, free or slave, in mind, his profession, by expressing his solicitude to benefit the hlacks, free or slave, in mind, was best for the times, the circumstances, our eyes upon the fact, too palpable to be dealed. for the improvement of the condition of the colored population of the crowning evidence of the Messiahship the crowning evidence of the Messiahship of Christ that he preached the gosnel to the condition of the country. It was the crowning evidence of the Messiahship of Christ that he preached the gosnel to the condition of the of Christ that he preached the gospel to the poor. Surely then it becomes his ministers to feel a benevolent interest in the welfare of the poor. And who is poorer than the slave? Whose condition more pitiated as the slave? Whose condition more pitiated with the slave for the poor. And who is poorer than the slave? Whose condition more pitiated as the slave for the poor. And who is poorer than the slave? Whose condition more pitiated as the present the present of the poor. And who is poorer than the slave? Whose condition more pitiated as the present of the poor. And who is poorer than the slave? Whose condition more pitiated as the present of the poor. And who is poorer than the slave? Whose condition more pitiated as the present of the poor. The present of th ble! He only knows the value of liberty Society can ever remove all the slaves from and kindness. See Exod. 22: 21, 23: 9, by being deprived of it. And this is not the United States. But those objections Dent. 10: 19, 25: 19, 18. Indeed, throughall. He and his posterity are doomed to perpetual bondage unless philanthropic men interpose in their behalf. And where shall was alone to do the work. The Society we look for exhibitions of philanthropy if in its constitution says, it will act in this solutions of philanthropy if in its constitution says, it will act in this solutions are used nearly synonymous ly, as is seen in the following passage:

"Thou shalt not percert the judgment of the shall it be free territory? not in the ministers of Him who may be matter, until the States, or the general STRANGER, &c .- But thou shalt remember emphatically called the Supreme Philau- Government, shall act, viz: for the removal that thou wert a BONDMAN in the land of of the free blacks. 2. The slave States Egypt," &c. Deut. 25, 19.18. Compare In one respect, I imagine, that almost can take up the removal of the slaves from the numerous passages enjoining on the Heall the preachers in the State are obnoxious their bounds to Liberia, or anywhere out of brews humanity to the stranger, from a to the charge of unfaithfulness. They do the United States where the land shall be recollection of what they had themselves sufnot impress the minds and hearts of mas given or bought with their money, and none fered in Egypt, and you can scarcely doubt ters and mistresses with a sense of their reli- of the other States can say, what doest that in the word stranger the idea of bon- nor any grant to Congress, or to any other de- over the institution of Slavery.

without sinning against God. They do and equally powerful are the reasons that 1. It was not a slavery of color or cast. not present such views as are contained in the slaves are emancipated, they the recently published sermon of President Young. And the question comes up, Ilo When the States take hold of the subject of the Ancient Hebrews imthey declare all the counsel of God while emancipation, they can take away in such ported their servants from other climes, or was not thought of, although its final extinction, they seldom make an allusion to the reli- numbers, and by such methods, and by such that they had the descendants of distant nagious responsibilities and duties of slave- appropriations of money, as will effect the tions among them. They lived too near was looked for at no distant day. Slavery was the following additional particulars respectholders? They evidently do not. And object. None of the friends of the Society the time of the deluge, the arts were too then regarded, and has ever since been regarded, ing the three poor boys who were accidenwould not many of them be overwhelmed ever supposed that the Society could remuch in their infancy, the means of locomowith shaine if it were said, give an account move all the blacks, free and slave, to Lition, of navigation, were too scanty, the tesof thy stewardship? No one respects min- beria. They have believed and so acted, timony of history, is too plain to render such the discharge of their morning, under the circumstances detailed isterial character more than the writer of that by our voluntary gifts we can aid the a supposition possible. Hebrews themthis srucle; but with judgment and eterni- emigrants to settle in Liberia. And, as the selves were reduced to the condition of serty before us, may it not be inquired. Is there colony prospers, its prosperity will present vitude for a limited time, and with their own not unfaithfulness in reference to the sub- a motive to masters who design or wish to consent they might become servants forever. pert we are considering. Ministers of set free their slaves, to move uniong them-Christ! what say you? Does conscience selves in their respective States to pass laws ing nations from whom they might always counsel, and by the able Judges of the Supreme fall of the United States in the case from bring no accusation against you? Will of gradual emancipation connected with purchase servants—Lev. 25: 44, were most Mississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, sistance, but no one heard them, though you not in future, when you urge parents to Colonization. Is this a visionary expects—of them of their own race, the descendants of published in the 15th Molecular Molecular States, in the case from Mississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, sistance, but no one heard them, though the latest the case from Mississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, they were not fifteen yards from their parents to the case from Mississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, they were not fifteen yards from their parents to the case from Mississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, they were not fifteen yards from their parents to the case from Mississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, they were not fifteen yards from their parents to the case from Mississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, they were not fifteen yards from their parents to the case from Mississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, they were not fifteen yards from their parents to the case from Mississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, they were not fifteen yards from their parents to the case from Mississippi, of Groves and others vs. Slaughter, they were not fifteen yards from their parents to the case from the ca perform the duties they owe their children. likewise urge masters to a faithful performance of the duties they owe their servants. States to get rid of slavery? If there by ance of the duties they owe their servants. States to get rid of slavery? If there be same family of nations. Such were the direct them of the leading and controlling quali-Let them not forget that every slave over no such indication of feeling in any of the Assyrians, Elamites, Chaldees, Arabians, ty of persons by which they are designated in a discrimination beyond his years, he for. whom they exercise authority possesses an immortal soul—a soul that must be glorified in heaven or tormented in hell through end. Strains, and servants were Chaldees, Assyrians, and or Syrians, and servants were Chaldees, Assyrians, and servants were Chaldees, Assyrians, and or Syrians, and servants were Chaldees, Assyrians, and or Syrians, and servants were Chaldees, Assyrians, and servants were chaldees less ages. Remind them that they, by virtucky, do the people express a conviction that it will be wise and safe to have all the
under solemn obligations to train deathless. The remainder of the relation which they sustain, are
the relation which they sustain the relation which they will be wise and safe to have all the
the relation which they sustain the relation which they will be a sustain the relation which they will be a sustain the relation to the relation which they will be a sustain to the relation to t under solemn obligations to train deathless blacks remain as they shall be set free. Syria; that is, Abraham's servants were respectively. It is local in its character, and its he managed to push through a few of them mostly and probably entirely the descenmostly and probably entirely the descenmostly and probably entirely the descento the skies. Tell them that that the transfer of slaves cannot be to his convenience to the skies.

faithful, ye heralds of salvation, and should only objections that have been made that In respect to the Canaanitish tribes, which in the case of Vaughan vs. Williams, reported you ever be persecuted for righteousness' are weighty, are: 1. The slow progress were descendants of Ham, seven of these In respect to the Canaanitish tribes, which greated from the sake, extract consolation from the fact that "your reward is great in heaven."

A Southern Kentuckian.

A Southern Canaanitish tribes, which were descendants of Ham, seven of these would soon die.

Before giving up hope, Charles, the eldest, of Foreign Missions and the American Education of the Hobban contributed from the were descendants of Ham, seven of these would soon die.

Before giving up hope, Charles, the eldest, of Foreign Missions and the American Education of the Hobban contributed from the fact that he would soon die.

B Ham Southern Kentuckian.

May to the Canaanitish tribes, which were descendants of Ham, seven of the Southern Response of the Southern Response of the the enterprise. To the first objection we remark, I. The laying of the foundation of Liberin was necessarily to be slow. The material and the servants, therefore, must have been material and the servants, therefore, must have been material and the servants and the first objection we exterminate, and not to take them for servants and not upon a Territory."

May we not regard it as the settled doctrine of in this attempt he cut his hand, and the blade of his penknife broke. They then of their servants, therefore, must have been material and the means to communication of the Genesee Conference of the first objection we exterminate, and not to take them for servants and local in the settled doctrine of in this attempt he cut his hand, and the blade of his penknife broke. They then of their servants, therefore, must have been solutely local that a person held as a slave in one It is asked of the friends of African Colosnization how many emigrants does the

American Colonization Society send to being exclusive and with government: and

American Colonization Society and to being exclusive and the service and to being exclusive and the service and to being exclusive and to being exclusive and the service and to being exclusive and to be so held in another of the service and the service and to be so held in another and the service and to be so held in another and the service and to be so held in another and the service and to be so held in another and the service and to be so held in another and the service and to be so held in another and the service and the betia each year? What is the whole number of Colonists in Liberia? What is the latter depended upon the voluntary gifts of the descendants of Ham in the latter depended upon the voluntary gifts or or cast; for the descendants of Ham in the Government of the United States has any the latter depended upon the voluntary gifts or or cast; for the descendants of Ham in the Government of the United States has any the latter depended upon the voluntary gifts or or cast; for the descendants of Ham in the Government of the United States has any the latter depended upon the voluntary gifts or or cast; for the descendants of Ham in the Government of the United States has any the latter depended upon the voluntary gifts or or cast; for the descendants of Ham in the latter depended upon the voluntary gifts or or cast; for the descendants of Ham in the latter depended upon the voluntary gifts or or cast; for the descendants of Ham in the Government of the United States has any the latter depended upon the voluntary gifts or or cast; for the descendants of Ham in the latter depended upon the voluntary gifts or or cast; for the descendants of Ham in the latter depended upon the voluntary gifts or or cast; for the descendants of Ham in the latter depended upon the voluntary gifts or or cast; for the descendants of Ham in the latter depended upon the voluntary gifts or or cast; for the descendants of the United States has any the latter depended upon the voluntary gifts or or cast; for the descendants of Ham in the latter depended upon the voluntary gifts or or cast; for the descendants of the United States has any the latter depended upon the voluntary gifts or or cast; for the descendants of the United States has any the latter depended upon the voluntary gifts or or cast; for the descendants of the latter depended upon the voluntary gifts or or cast; for the descendants of the latter depended upon the l States? By these questions, it is gravely be large and deep, for a superstructure was Hamites were not marked out as a degraded lifthen, as we suppose, it is true that slavery considered, that it is impracticable to re. to be built thereupon of emancipated slaves, and enslaved race is evident from the scrumove the blacks from the country, and civilized and christianized natives; pulous and ceremonious politeness and court the Government of the United States can have. therefore it is unwise to prosecute African therefore the progress must be slow. That liness with which Ahraham treated the properly, nothing to do with it, it seems inevitably to follow, that Congress has no power to children of Hetts, the Hittites, as related that a Society so henevolent in its character, and so successful in its measures, should be condemned for what it was not organized to do. The above questions imply that the American Colonization Society was instituted to remove the slaves, root and branch, from the Linited States, root and branch, from the Linited States of their Linear and the remove the slaves, root and branch, from the Linited States of their Linear and the remove the slaves, root and branch, from the Linited States of their Linear and the remove the slaves, root and branch, from the Linited States of their Linear and the remove the slaves, root and branch, from the Linited States of their Linear and the remover the slaves, root and branch, from the Linited States of their Linear and the remover the slaves, root and branch, from the Linited States of their Linear and the remover the slaves, root and branch, from the Linited States of their Linear and the remover the slaves, root and branch, from the Linited States of their Linear and the remover the slaves, root and branch the remover the slaves are the remover the slaves, root and branch the remover the slaves are the remover the slaves are the remover the slaves are the remover the slaves and the remover the slaves are the remover the slaves and the remover the slaves are the remover the remover the slaves are the remover the remov the United States to Africa. This was not its object. The second article of its constitution distinctly states, that its object is to remove the free blacks by their own constitution of this plan, many masters to Africa for a permanent home. In the prosecution of this plan, many masters to the first plan true of modern slavery, so lar as the slaves are the slaves to a slave to color the first plan true of modern slavery, so lar as the slaves are color as the slaves to the first plan true of modern slavery, so lar as the slaves are color as the slaves to descend from parent to color or cast. It descends from parent to color or ca having noticed the success attending the istration of government, its commerce, its children and his children's children are planting of the Colony in Liberia, set free education, its safety among the natives, and doomed to a like fate. But where the stig-

be christians, and christian ministers, an effectual door would be opened for the introduction of christianity to the natives of Africa. Nearly two-thirds of the entigrants to Liberia, have been manumitted servants. And who can say that every year, more And who can say that every year, more masters will not be found to set free their until their 27th were their could offer them.

quity.

In view of the responsibility and influence of ministers of the gaspel it is an interesting question, What is their duty in relation to the cause of Einancipation? I do not say that they should make Emmin.

The progress of the theme of their ministry is assigned them) but they should have the moral courage to at the moral courage to the political power such as a subtentive and the three guestions and the matter. Let a the warner well and the manuel to account and the three to account and the three guestions and the matter. Let a the warner well and the matter. Let a the warner well and the manuel to account the three desired for any legitime purpose of commerce or good government.

The Cluster matter of the moral course and the matter. Let a the three desired for any leg We think the United States have sufficient servicery—much more than we govern well.—We have large quantities of wild lands. More but they should have the moral courage to let it be known in their respective commutative sent there from the let it be known in their respective commutative sent the way of colonizing in order times.

Thus the way of colonizing is needed to learn what is the prospect in the friends of the Africance for the friends of the friend

ple to be acquired, and what the law of this 1814, put forth a declaration of what he sup-

'In the Constitution of the United States, we cannot find any mention of a slave or of slavery, partment of the government, of power to estab-itsh the Institution of Siavery. Neither stave thunance of the institution depends exclusively

solemu obligations of their oath of office. The law relating to the institution of slavery in the United States, and the power of the Gen-

relation involves responsibilities which will be commensurate with its existence. Be faithful, we head of salvation, and should a solve of salvation and salvation

Slovery does not exist in any part of Mexico. It has been abolished by law. Should it unfortunately happen, then, against the strong and become a man and a citizen in the high control of the same points. Thus the providence of God has only in government, but in transportation, opened a door for emancipation and colonic attorney to the current of the control of the current of the c

masters will not be found to set free their slaves to go there. Let the condition of that colony be faithfully spread before their slaves to go there. Let the condition of that colony be faithfully spread before their minds, and those of the slaves, and we cannot think the Society will be straitened as to numbers of emigrants. This fact has nevery philanthropic enterprise it is nevery philanthropic enterprise it oscillates the countenance and co-options of the christian ministry. Preachers

necessary—a direct vote to introduce elevery into a free country—a vote where there can be no dodging?

Let us calmly consider this matter. Let us examine the subject randidly—crutinize all the various propositions connected with the great question of extending slavery on its own account, and in reference to the political power such extension will carry with it; and, having done so, determine upon the course best to be pursued.—

State, either for sale, or for ony other purpose and also, to prescribe the manuer and mode in which they may be introduced, and to determine their condition and treatment to their severa territories: and the action of the several States upon this subject, caunot be controlled by Cougress, either by virtue of its power to regulate commerce, or by virtue of any other power con-ferred by the Constitution of the United States." Judge Meloan says:

Or, shall it be dieided between slavery and In this form the Constitution protects contracts reedom?

To answer these questions, we must ascertain neither."

"Mr. Clay, in his Raleigh Speech, made in posed were Whig principles. His creed specting the slavery question was,
1. That Congress had no power or authority

nor slevery are words found in the Constitution, upon the power and authority of the respective. The omission must have been designed—it can-Status in which it is situated." This he urged nor slevery are words found in the Constitution.

The omission must have been designed—it cannot have been the result of accident. This remote have been the result of accident have been the result of accident have been the result of accident have been the remote ha support and extension of slavery to be the duty or the receral Government."

The Oak Chest Trugedy at Glasgow.

The Glasgoir Constitutional furnishes as entirely local in its character. So eminent tally shut up in a stable corn chest ut Glas-Statesmen of all parties have held. So have held the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Source Saturday night till Monday judicial functions on the lench, under the in our last; - "It is melancholy but gratifyling to think on the conduct of the poor boys to one another when placed in their eral government, and of the State governments, awful position. They endeavored to supsisiance, but no one heard them, though tunately put a marble in the chink to keep

> many, for fear of becoming thirsty, and exportions of the paraphrase, and finally addressed themselves to the Hearer and an swerer of prayer. Charles died first, after bidding his cousins farewell. James then bade his brother good by, and spoke of his again. He became so faint, he said he had just other three breaths to draw, and request-

RELIGIOUS SINTELLIGENCE.

ing of this body is to be in Kingston-upon-Hull, on the 16th July, 1848. During the late sittings the fellowing lateresting information was given regarding the numbers in society:— The May, Joseph Cusworth presented the re-

\$464.315 These returns r

Total.

Leaving a nett decrease of

On the Fereign stations.

THE NEW GERMAN RESORMATIONS of a glery that has passed; is all, a me to the modern berman reformation, in acder to be able to form a more correct judgment of the movement than it is possible to do from the conflicting accounts of partisms and opponents, or those who are partially acqueinted with the Comments. with the German language, and with the social and intellectual condition of the people among whom the movement has taken pince.

From the Western Christian Advocate. INDIANA CONFERENCE.

met on Thursday morning at S o'clock, in the German Methodist Episcopal Church of this piace. No Bishop being present, brother James Havens opened the conference by reading 2 Timothy, 2d chapter, and singing the 4i ith Hyma, and prayer; then the list was celled at the same reading and prayer; then the list was celled at the same reading and prayer; then the list was celled at the same reading and prayer; then the list was celled at the same reading and prayer; then the list was celled at the same reading and prayer; then the list was celled at the same reading at South awake at once to her read interpetation, and, shaking off the fetters of sloth and apathy, rush boldly into the arena, where rival states are confidence in the same and the same and the same and the same are confidence. Hyma, and prayer; then the list was called, and it was found that most of the members were present. Dr. Simpson was elected secretary, and J. Hill assistant secretary, and E. G. Wood, president. Then the several committees which Sishop Wangh arrived.

Evansrille, In., Oct 6, 1847.

our jurisdiction, a part of the territory of Mexico, either by conquest or purchase, and of incorporating into the Union, upon an equal tooting with the original States, the new territory and people to be obtained. Notwithstanding all the efforts of those opposed to acquisition, we are very reluctantly forced to believe, that Mexican territory will be obtained, and will be annexed to the l'nited States. Should this, unfortunately, be the case, several questions present to regulate property. A federal government to the those of the case, several questions present to regulate property. A federal government to regulate property is men, "econstitution, the idea that there could be property in men," "seems to have held a five-days meeting in their big tent at Nible's Gardeu, in this [N. Y.] city. Mr. Himselfors Gardeu, in this feed a five-days meeting in their big tent at Nible's Gardeu, in this [N. Y.] city. Mr. Himselfors Gardeu, in this [N. Y.] city. A could not at the basis of representation of the basis of representation of productions, as powers, and by imposing certain restrictions on the States. Among these restrictions it is provided that no State shall imposit the obligation of vided that no State shall impair the obligation of at any day. To this opinion we believe, agree a contract, nor liberate a person who is held to nearly all the Adventists.—Seb. Recorder.

> ference to our report of yesterday's proceedings frost, (Feb. 22), and the snows deeply cover her of the Episcopal General Convention, our readers will see that the case of the suspended Bish- is over us, and James river runs rattling over the op was taken up and referred to a joint special rocks, all open, all joyous in its welcome rays, committee of seven, to report on the best measures to be adopted to remove the evils under manufactories upon these rocks till within a few

stored to his office if possible. We look for some and more combined." exciting scenes when the committee make their report, which will be to-day or to-morrow .- N.

GENERAL THANKSGIVING .-- Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Missouri have each appointed the 25th day of November next for Public Thanksgiving. It is gonerally expected that the Executives of the other States in which this festival is celebrated, will establish its observance this year on the same day. Such uniformity is

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.-The next annual meeting of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held in this place on Wednesday the 1st day of December next. There are seventy members tendance, besides a number of local ininisters and licenclates .- Greensborough Patriot.

breathe more freely. James was next to PROTESTANT DISSENTING MINISTERS IN IRE-LAND.—A Parliamentary paper has just been printed, containing returns of the number of ministers participating in the Parliameetary grant of £36,214 for non-comforming ministers in Ireland. Sixty-two receive £100 Irish each

> MISSIONARY SPIRIT IN MOUNT HOLVOKE SEMI-NARY .- The Pittsfield Eagle stotes that the sum they can ever attain to a numerical equality

METHODIST MISSIONS .- Rev. Heury Hickock, of the Genesce Conference, has been appointed to the China mission. The Rav. Geo. Loomis,

REV. Da. CHARLES WESLEY .- The London Record states that the grandson of the poet of

Methodiom has been appointed by the Queen one of the chaplains in ordinary to her Majesty.

Gipsies, from the idea of their Egyptian origin; for the same reasons the Spaniards the great march of the North to greatness. By call them Gitanos: in France they were enterprise by making labor honorable by lalong termed Bohemians, because the first European country in which they appeared own ladustry—she will bring about an era when discovery."

was Bohemia; in Russia they are styled the designs of Providence will no longer be a lawyer in one of the cities having a Zigani; in Turkey, Zingarri; and in tierwill occupy the apathy of man, and the South will occupy the position of the strong instead of the pretheir slaves to go to that country. Such servants being happily incorporated in the commonwealth of Liberia as citizens, other masters have been induced to liberate their slaves and the expense of the enterprise, masters have been induced to liberate their slaves and the colony in Liberia, set free their slaves, and the strong and the slave color or cast does not exist, the slave cond decided opposition of a large portion of the people of the United States, that Mexican territory is sometimes designate themselves, and decided opposition of a large portion of the effect of drinking skim milk, sit not every year doing this? To the second of the effect of drinking skim milk, sit not every year doing this? To the second of the effect of drinking skim milk, sit not every year doing this it not every year doing the natives, and decided opposition of a large portion of the effect of drinking skim milk, sit not every year doing this? To the second of the understood to signify, "The which slavery does not exist; territory in which slavery does not exist; the series decided opposition of a large portion of the education, its salety happen, then strong and the education, its salety happen, then slavery were doing the feeled opposition of a large portion of the education, its salety happen, then slavery were doing the feeled opposi black men of Zend or Ind." The charac-teristic name, however, applied by the gip-The second edition of the Manchester Times of

NUMBER 19.

From the Richmond (Va.) Rem

ry." the Washington correspondent of the New York Hereld anys, "It is chimerical to think that the slave States can ever attain to a numerical equality with the free States; but their very weakness will be a source of atrength. They will always hold the balance of power. The

will always hold the balance of power. The two great parties which now divide the free \$49,379 \$24,633 \$South, so that there is not, in reality, any danger of encroschment by the North on the area of slavery. The Southern States will be able at all times to helf their own."

A flattering prespect, truly? Look upon it men of the South, and ask whether it is not a glorious condition! The Southern States will see able to hold their own: Their weakness will be their strength? In our mational pride, we 2,913 be able to hold their ewn? Their weakness will be their strength? In our national price, we are very fond of lugging in the iteratyped comparisons of America to Greece and Rocke; and there may be a real resemblance ere long between the present conditions of these Republics and that of a portion of our own, country, which will bring the blush to every Seathern check. In all we shall find the bright trafficus of a glary that her necessive additional contents.

er of States, too, it may be said

Children and crownless in her voiceless woe;
An empty are within her wither'd hands,
Whose hole dust was scatter'd long ago."

Protected by her weakness! Oh, shameful position! Yet, shameful as it is, it will be true, unless the South awake at once to her real inter-

and empire.

"Chianchical to expect the slave States ever to attain a numerical equality with the free States!"

And why! What is to prevent it? What is to prevent Virginia from rivalling New York? Is it because her territory is not large enough? She is shead of New York by nearly 29,600 square president. Then the several committees which are common were ciected. Then we went into the examination of character. At 4, i'. M., numerical equality! This cannot be for the territory embraced by the former is nearly twice as large as that of the latter. Is there anything in the soul of this territory that should prevent ADVENT MEETING.—The Adventists last week free States? Nothing. It is richer in soil, and

overlooke James river, the fails, and the rolling THE EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION .- On rewhich the diocese is suffering.

This is the first movement by the Bishop's of storm, hard names, and odium too. I ought friends, and it is generally supposed that they to see 200,000 people from this point of view. Will follow it up, and have that functionary re-

"We Northern people know nothing of the resonrees, the natural grandeur of Virginia, unless it be the few who may have travelled in in nearly an its parts, often, too, among its glo-Jewish Movement. Divine service by one in nearly at its parts, often, too, among its glolews was celebrated for the first time on a Sunrious mountains, and not less glorious valleys. day lately at Konigsberg, in Prussia. There From the Bine Ridge to the Ocean, it might be were about 60tl Jews in the synagogue, and Lombardy—it might be teeming, abnudant itamore than 200 Christians, among whom were iy. Over and among the Aileghanics, it is several eminent functionaries of the town, iucluding the Director of Police, who strougly op-posed the intention of the Jews to transfer the celebration of the Sabbath from Saturdays to perior. If, after the war, DeWitt Clinton, the embodied genius of American peace, had been a Virginian, and could then and mere, as in New York, have broken the trammels of all prejudices, Norfolk would have been the emporium now of the commerce of the American world. and causis and raiiroads, profitable, too, would have threaded every important valley of Virginia, teeming with the rich trade of the vast and fertile West. It is an unnatural eirevit of trade that draws the Ohio valley to New York by the lakes, and it would have been easier far to conduct it through the Alleghanies into Nor-

folk in Virginia." Look, too, at the southern valley of the Mississippi; at the whole region watered by that great river-at that giant stream Itself-at our Atlautic harbors! In territory, in soil, in minerai wealth, in navigable rivers and fine harbors, in water power for manufacturing purposes, in advantages of climate by which our railroads ond canals may be kept in working order, while those of the North are obstructed by wintry snows and cold—in geographical position, in every physical element of greatness, the slave States are a thousand times more favored by they are to rely on their weakness for their

er, in wealth, in numbers, and in influence. We sometimes doubt whether her productive soil, her bland skies, and bright strea to the China mission. The Ray. Ges. Leomis, iately appointed chapiaiu of the Amsrican Seamen's Friend Society, in Chiua, belongs to the same conference.

Rev. Dr. Burgess, of Hartford, Coun., has been elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocess of Maine. Mr. B. results of the rose at the rose at land of thorns and briars are as desirable as the rock boand shores of New Eugland, where Nature, with the iron lash of necessity, drives men to labor, and forces them, by thoughtful ingentity, active enterprise, and pains-taking toll, to convert the sterile sands into gold, and cause a land of thorns and briars to bloom as the rose.

Hore. Nature le un indulgent Mother. Her children are reared in case, and like her lillies, "neither toil or spin." But even the richest bounties of nature must ultimately be exhausted by the neglect and indelence of man. We fear it will not be till the absolute need of

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The services of

To Subscribers We earnestly request those of our friends who may not have remitted their subscriptions to do

The sum is a small one; yet it is very portant to our success. Our expenses, necessarily, are heavy; und as we meet them prompily, we hope subscribers will meet their obligatious as promptly.

Bev. Dr. Craik-A Good More.

This able clergynian, and most estimable citizen, moved, in the General Episcopal Convention, now in session in New York, "to enquire Into the expediency of omending Canon 6 of 1844, relating to the admission of persons to the tors so us to keep up excitement-not ho order of Deacous who have not received a coilegiate education," and made ou carnest speech on the subject.

Tha spirit of the speech was maniy und christian. Dr. Craik thought the rule unsuited to our age and country. It might enit the nobility of England, but not the messes. It would meet the wants of the uppor ten thousand in New York city; but it could not supply those of the four hundred thousand. It could be made to reach the few everywhere; but it would not reach and convert the world. "Whence," he asked, "came the best and most zealous christians? In the country at large-in the West certainly-from the masses-from the hard and unrefined veomen! Yet this rule looked to the wealthy only, who, said the Dector, as a general was respectable to do so."

The resolution was referred to the committee on Canons. We hear, from private sources, that Dr. Croik's effort was n powerful one, and commanded the most marked attention during question, and we wonder that it has not been its dalivery. We hope he will succeed, and im- presented before. We call the attention of bue the Church with his enlarged and philauthropic spirit.

Warmer and Warmer.

Our Coralina friends are waxing warm One of them, through the Charleston Mercury, says, "let us act-let us have a Southern Convention." As to the means or manner of get- clearly the view. ting it up, he makes the following proposition:

Executive correspondence may arrange such preliminaries and particulars as may be necessary to be entered into for the carrying out the election and assembly of such a body.

Let proclamation be then made to the people by the Executives of each State, simultaneously announcing the purpose of the Southern States to hold a Convention for purposes of Southern interest and safety. Let write of election be is sued for the election of members to this Con veation, and when this is done, and the people are called upon to do their duty, depend upon it, they will do it with a hearty welcome, and with o patriotic zeal, perhaps seldom if ever witness ed before within the limits of these Southern

If this course be objectionable, let statesmer or politicians propose some course of policy for some other be proposed and adopted. And let be sauctioned and upheld by State Law. something be adopted which embraces and points to united action in this important position of our Southern interests.

No man (1 speak of Southern men) can reance; and every man should be prepared to enforce some course of resistance. Theu why are the citizens of the South, her leading men, as well as her more private and retired politicians, so slow to suggest and advocate some course of policy and conduct adequate to the occasion and to her position?

She has alreedy suffered enough, both in reputation and interest, from her ruthless con-

Southern interests-what are they? Every State—Congress—the Supreme Court—all say the rights of masters are fully protected under the low. Not a move is made to wrest from Carolina, or any other Southern sovereignty, her exclusive sovereignty over the subject of slavery. What clse is ilemanded? "Yes! yes!" replies this Carolinian, "we know that; but the South has already suffered enough, both in reputation and interest, from her ruthless confederates." of the leading and controlling quality of persons How, when, where? "The tariff," responds our by which they are designated in the Constitufriend. "But you have one now which Mr. Calhoun voted for, and pronounced satisfac- and all rights under it are pratected by the Fedtory." "Well, well," testily continues the eral authorities; but the Constitution ects upon Caroliniau, the free States won't let us go with slaves as persons and not as property." our slaves where we please." "They can't help that-the law determines this-besiden, how can ry, since by that admission you confer necessa- uot be separated from this power." rily the right to destroy it?" "No matter," rejoins the Nullifier, "we will have our way; give us that, and we will tear the Union to tatters."

In this spirit, the Carolina perpetuelists write and talk! "Disunion," "ruthless confederates," "Southern resistance," "the treacherous tude,-leave to legislation no other than a like phrases, dance through their communications and speeches in thick profusion.

In North Carolina, except in a few districts this spirit is condemued. In the other Southern States it is feared and disapproved. A on the anbject of Slavery-Extension-and the course of South Carolina:

" " If California or env other Mexican nilegiance; their relation to their ancient sovereign would be dissolved; but their relations to each other and their Rights of Property would now recognize slaves as property, but forbid the relation of Master and Siave, how could it be introduced without a law of Congress creating it Would not mere silence exclude it as effectually as any other mode? (vide 7 Peters' Reports, 51, If se, 'the South' will have to demand of thorities therein cited. Congress a law to propagate sinvery by creating it de novo? If they do this, schol becomes of our it de novo? If they do this, what becomes of our old doctrine of non-tuterference? If Congress has no power to abolish it, how do we find a pow-

Congress never yet created Slavery in any State or Territory. No State of the Union ever created Slavery. In all former acquisitions, the Territory was coded with Slavery—the relation of Master and Slave already existed therein; end all that has been done at any time was ceived, of course, his passports. to abstain from aboissing those rights of property as they existed at the period of our pur-

not an old question. So far as it is identical in English: with former contests in this respect, the argument is against Slave Extension; for if Con gress adheres to the old rule, of taking Territory as we find it, the new purchase must be accepted as it is, with elavery forbidden by the exist-

The Wilmot I'roviso is nothing more nor less adhered to. So it strikes me. And it here occurs to me that Mr. Calhoun's abstract resolutions are exactly what will leave the newly acquired territory free of Slavery If they are fairy carried into practice.

Unless, forsooth, we act on the recommenda tion of a line and no peace, and consequently no Treaty, until lumigration behind the Army pushes Slaves into the land under the sanction of Congress; whereby we shall find Slavery in the land when we acquire it by line and acquiescence, or by a Treaty nt some inture day. 'Hunds off.' will sult then. I have sometimes believed that this was Mr. Calhonn's design,

and it is the only supposition that reconciles his course with his reputation for sagacity.

What would the leading men of all sections in Washington have thought of a preposition to seize npon a neighbor's territory to plant Negro Slavery in? And what must the Christian Statesmen of our day feel in their hearts at this singular exhibition? Not a leading politician in all the South, however, durcs speak out his hoslity 5 sobbery for the sake of perpetuating op-reasien! Not a single Press in fourteen States are to say, "We are unwilling to do this thing

stration for drawing of the Northern Whigs from the support of the Wilmot Proviso. But Mr. Calhoun ('E.' forgets) has not stopped at 1846 who are not for us ore against us.' You Northern men may even go with Mr. Buchmuan for the Missouri line-and what then? They will be required to do more, and confess that Slavery Is neither a Morni nor a Political evil before their tionism. Judging by my own feelings, I should say the really independent and patriotic meu of the South are sick of this strife. We have already all the Slave Territory on the continent and it was a strong inducement for acquiescing in the Annexation of Texas that It was believed it would put an end to Negro Humbugs and leave some of the States at liberty to think of the ways nud means of getting rid of Negro Siavery themseives. This cunnot be done so long as humbugs are kept up and the issues continually changed at the dictetion of agitafor it is an entire mistaks to suppose that the People of the South have any hostility to those of the North-always excepting South Carolina, which State seems to be mad

Our Carolina friends must take core! won't do for them to go so far as to drive the South from them!

Territory or no Territory.

The Mobile Herald (Whig) says: "For the no territory principle, It thay the Wilmot Proviso, end ell the cylls which must follow in its train. This is a very great recom mendation; but it involves another consideration. It would be a compromise on the part of the South It would be equivalent to saying, we will reject on undoubted good for fear that receiving it mey tempt our enemies to overleap the laws, and thus disunite the country. This majority an opportunity to do a greet wrong.'

The Cincinuati Gnzette, in a clear and able articla (which we publish on first page) shows that another view may be teken of this great Southern Statesmen to it, and especially that of our oble lawyers. In order that it may not escape them, we present it in brief (a liberty which our friends of the Gazette will excuse, even though we weeken the force of their argument) and, in such form, as will enable all to understand

Under the proposition to acquire territory, these questions arise:

Shell this territory be free territory? Shoil it be slave territory?

Shall it be divided between slavery and free

To answer these questions fairly, we must de ermine what the Law declares.

It is agreed, that slavery is the creature of ositive law, and local in its character-so absolutely local that a person held as a slave, in one jurisdiction, cannot be so held in another, where

the institution is not organized. It is agreed, also, that the Government of the United States has nothing to do with slavery as the South to pursue et a crisis like this. If this a National Institution-that it is wholly, and be not such a one as deserves consideration, let necessarily, n State Institution, which can only

If slavery be local, if the Government of the United States can have, properly, nothing to do with it, it follows: that Congress has no nower fuse to admit the justice of the South's resis- to institute slavery where it does not exist, and, therefore, none to establish it in Free Territory which may be acquired. What the States may do, when organized in such territory, is another question, which can be considered when it ari-

This, then, is the conclusion:

1st. That slavery connot be introduced in aux territory, now free, except by positive law. 2nd. That Congress has no power to enac

Congress may enforce the provisions of the Constitution in favor of personal freedom; but it cannot introduce slevery against the Constitution. Mr. Justice McLean ou circuit, and nt Washington, has decided:

"If slaves are considered in some of the States os merchandise, that cannot divest them tioa. The character of property is given to them by the local law. This law is respected, Again:-

"The power over slavery belongs to the States respectively. It is local in its character, you admit the right of Congress to create eleve- and its effects; and the transfer of slaves can-

> "The Constitution acts upon a State, and not upon a Territory.'

Do not these decisions-do not the principles contained in them-as regards bunian servi-Democracy," "the recreant Whigs"-these, and declaratory function, and establish as greet fundemental doctrines, that slavery is local, and Pawers around them. They will not submil to that the Government of the United States caunot introduce it into territory now free? If so, is not this the true and strong ground? Is it noi the only safe ground for Statesmen to oc-Southern Statesman of eminence-one whom cupy? It is a Constitutional plat-form on which we shall not much fear to guess, and whose all parties may raily-a plat-form on which counsels and word would be deeply respected they will find and HAVE a sure and just foundaall over the South-writes a friend as follows tion, and with it, a conciliating, but yet glorious national spirit.

The Mabile Herald must perceive, if this view be correct, that there will be no "eva-Department were ceded to us, the people (having sion"-"no compromise on the part of the though democratic "detest," as one of them already municipal laws) would thereby change South"-"no tyrannous majority" at the save the democracy of the Free States. A lead-South"-"no tyrannous majority" at the says, the democracy of the Free States. A lead-North, doing, or socking to do, "a great wrong." er before us, in au able Southern Journal, de-The law of the land settles the question. Yst in cleares its alienetion. "The Southern democremain undisturbed; and, as their laws do not doing so, it protects the States against any in- racy" it says "have little reel sympathy and terference, while it forbids Congress from insti- few points in common with the Northarn detuting slavery in territory now free. But we mocracy." And in response to title, other parefer the Herald, and thinking men, to the ar- pers of the same ilk exclain heartily-"Stick to ticle from the Cincinnati Gazette, and the au-

Mrazil.

Hon. HENRY A. Wise hos reached home. Before leaving the Court of Brazil, he enclosed doonments from our Government, approving his conduct, when oppiying for his passports, and accompanied them with tart remarks. Tha documents were returned unnoticed. He re-

On the 28th of Angust, Mr. Tod, our Minister, presented his credentials, and made nn op-The Wilmot Proviso principle, therefore, is propriate eddress. To this the Emperor replied

"I receive with pleasure the credentials which you present me in the name of my good friend, the President of the United Status. They show that the same friendship and good understanding subsist between my government and that of your country, and of which I believe you to be a true interpreter, who will remove the weighty ifficuities in which your immediate predecessor involved himself."

The French ambassador was then presented, and after his audience was concluded, Mr. Tod presented the Secretary of the American Legation and several officers of the United States Nory.

Frigute Barntan.

This frigate, lying at unchor in Hampton Roads, canght fire last Mondey week. The Steamer Jewess approached; but owing to the fact that the yellow fever was on board the frigate, only two passengers-Dr. R. Piemont and and the Democracy of the North." Mr. Morris, of North Carolina, with two slaves, could be laduced to go on board of her. But these volunteers worked bravely, and being soon after aided by the mon and engine of the U. S. ship Pennsylvanie, the fire was extinguished .--

in November. Dee notice with great violence, and after the 13th Ju. 1846, carried off as many as 310 peoples may Those who were attacked dropped at doors in a state of lethanty, and at the end of three hours expired without any convaid or vomitings, but from a complete stagns the blood, to which no remedies could rest circulation. From Teheran the choices successively Ispalian, Shirax and Bagdad, where it made still greater raveges. From Baydad it was carried on in December by the pilgrime to Mecca. It was on the 29th of September, 1846, that it made its first appearance at Tauris, and on October 29th attained its height, carrying off in that short interval no fewer than 6000 vic-

It was et Salvan lu October-at Tifflie iluring the summer of 1846-at Rostoff and other towns in Southern Russia later. The commu nicetion between Rostoff and Odessa hail been stopped in consequence of it.

The reports seem to us very much exaggerated. Two thousand persons, for instanca, are said to have perished out of a population of 8000

in one place!

Emacipation in the West Indies

We wish somatimes, that a few wise and large-tulnded Southrous, would visit the West Indies, and let us know, in their view, what ere the fruits of Emancipetion there. The accounts are contradictory in a certain way. Yet from all that we can learn the colored people, as a whole, ere doing well, and, where they can obtain land, securing their independence:

Very much stress is fold on the decress sugar, &c., by the Charleston Mercury, as showing that Emencipation works badly. 'This. in our view, amounts to nothing. There is no rule, "only became communicants because it is yielding a right to avoid giving a tyranuous harder work than sugar making. The freed slaves, having on opportunity to find other entployment would naturally evoid it. And after all, the question is not, whether more or less of any article is mode, but whether the general well-being hes been advanced by Eman-

Viewed in this light, we have real no author and spoken to no traveler, English or American, who does not pronounce Emancipation . blessing. Why, if it be otherwise, are the plan- kae!" ters in Guiana, &c. &c., so determined to have

We stated some time since, that we did n exactly understand the condition of offairs in this country. We have endeavored since to Inform ourselves, and proceed to give the result of our inquiries.

Switzerland is formed into twenty-two can tons. Each cunton has one vote, or delegate, in the Diet; and this Diet is the Government of The inequality of representation is very great.

Berne has a population of 450,ti00; Zurich, 250,000; Uri, 15,000. Yet they have all equal Each canton is a sovereignty, and three of

them, Basle, Appenzell; Unterwalden, nre divland country, and of Appenzell, luner Rhoden, end Ausser Rhoden, differ from each other vitally. Thus these canious-having only one vote-neutralize anch other in the Diet. Switzerland contains 2,400,000 people; of

these 900,000 are Cetholics, the rest Protesiants. The members of the Diet are representatives of their cantons; they are not independent, bu: obey instructions. They are given some times it discretionery power; but not often. The representative votes os deputy; he speaks as counel, for his cantou.

The Diet, or Federal compact, is for general surposes; each course attende to lines officer and the Diet has no right to interfere with them. There can be no action in the Government except that action be uneninsous. And from this cause springs all the political troubles of Switzerland.

On the 20th August last a majority, including twelve cantons, and two half cautous, declared that the separate league of seven cantons, called the Souderbund was a violation of the Federal pact, and directed its dissolution. These cantons-Lucerne, Fribourg, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Uri, Zug, and Valuis-refused to obey the order of the Diet.

As yet no steps have been taken to enforce the order. Austria undertook to supply the Sonderband with ammunition and arms; but they were detained at Tessin, and have been sequestered by order of the Diet. In addition, the Diet has werned the sezen cantans to cease making military praparations, has expelled certain officers &c. &c. Still the Sonderbund continues to arm.

In this state of affairs, Foreign Powers have attstapted to interfere; but with uo good result. The Swiss are jealous. They distrust all the interferance. Will there becivil war? The aspect is threatning. But we think the present troubles of Switzarland will lend to consultation ond a revision of their Federai Pact, and the establishment of a Government, having unity of design, and the central power to give force and influence to Swiss Nationality. We hope, at least, that this will be the end of all their presont troubles.

The ultra perpetualist papers of the South

The Charleston (S. C.) News talks after this fashion:

that doctrine, and the South is safe."

"The Southern Demogracy have little real sympathy, and few points in common, with Northern Democracy. There may be motives of party expediency, but none of permanent cannection between them. The Democrats of the North have frequently blanded themselves with anti-social tenets and the dologs of ultra reformers, which Southern Damocrats have never sanctioned or upheld. The position of the latter forbida thia. Their achenie of Southern lomestic policy, the whole frama-work of Its social organization, places than in social opposition to, however at times In political association, with Northern Democrets. Besides general causes of alienation, the whole tendency of Northern Democracy is subversive of the foundetions on which repose the security of tire The institutions which are most cherished at the South bend before the popular or Democratic impulses at the North. The juh. It is there that the prop State, congragote and find audiences. In the South, all this le reversed. The Southern Domecrats not only respect the rights of property, and the institutions by which they are gnarded, among themselves, but are willing to follow the leasens of the Constitution, in respecting those rights among those with whom they are, under the Constitution melitically and Austria, Russia and Prussia, Prosein and Austria, Russia and Prussia and Prussia and Prussia and Austria, Russia and Prussia and Prussia and Prussia and Prussia and Austria, Russia and Prussia and Prussia

So then, "parly expediency" is all that sometimes bind the North and the South together! But dismemberment of Poland. Russia consequentwe dot down these dolags to let our democratic ly carried the day. But the treaty of May 3 friends in the mid-slave States knew how far their 1815, established the independence of Gracow brethmen in the South go. They will reflect and the Northern courts, Russie, Prussie, and upon the subject. They will see and say wheth- Anstria guaranteed it., er there is "an ineffacenble lino" drawn between the democracy of the Soull and the North. In 1846, and the annulment makes void the by large audiences.

mond (Va.) R orprize, by making lawer respectable, by in-improvements, by supplying her own wants improvements, by supplying her own wants

an era when the designs of Providence will no lenger be thwarted by the apathy of man, and the South will occupy the position of the strong instead of the feeble—the protector instead of e protecled." Well and aensibly spoken! Strongly put, brother, as every Southren will admit!

But how shall the South awake from the "ape thy" which enfeebles her? How rouse the epirit of enterprize, and rise to greatness? Haw ecase from thwarting the designs of Providence?

We wasta our strength by clinging to an instilution which paralyses us. That, and that alone, breeds ail our "apathy." What, then, as good citizens, and good christians, should we de except remove, at once, the cause of the difficuity?

We may preach from now 'till doomsday about the respectability of labor; we may talk with oil the earnestness which men can feel in behalf of enterprize; - we cannot feel the one, or now, in one sense, no international law. What be quickened by the other, while slavery curses will be the result, cannot be foreseen. But we our soil. Is it not madness-folly-and werse think the end will be, that the European powers subject, to act upon it, and thus to "thwert the dies, will combine against Russia, and seek to designs of Providence,"and keep the South for-

amid slavery, know not what labor means, and be free! And Italy know, and enjoy, th The men of the South, reared up in dependence, awarts of Liberty! Indeed, should this be the be men of action-we are bid to do impossibili- low British example. ties. Is the Virginia planter deficient in personal pride? No man has more of it. Yet he permits the Northener to take up his worn out lands, and convert them luto fertila fields before is eyes, while his "used" farm, under slave ulture, is becoming more and more impoverished every day! Does the Carolinian lack energy of cheracter? Where instructed, no human beng con do or dare more. Yet he canuot lift a iinger in building n railway, or starting n manufactory, without the aid of n "scoundrel Yan-

No! no! Mr. Republican! We have to open our eves to the cause of all our difficulty-is see if-and to clutch and kill it, before the South can "occupy the position of the strong, nstead of the feeble, the protector, instead of the protected." And yet, those of us who are endeevoring to bring about this result-who come bluff up to the point, speaking honestly the iruth, while others are talking round and about and at it, yet never naming it-are danounced, decried, abused, as if we sought to hurt, and not to bless our native land! Shame upon

Iron Trade in France.

This branch of business gives employment to ded into two half centons each, which are also 51,000 men; the result of their lebor in 1845 ex- pondent; we know the nature of his appeal: ceeded one hundred and sixty millions of francs. This is the return of it:

Cast Iron. In 1825 190,000 tons. 141.000 tons. 1835 295,000 " 1845 439,000 " 210,006 24 342.000 "

It has doubled itself in twenty years

Fall of Cracow-Treaty of Vicana. In 1815 the Cougress of the European Powers met at Vienna to settle the terms of a general peace, and establish stipulations which should

be the international lew of Europe. These stipulations have been observed until the annihilation of Cracow as a free city, and territory, and its unnexation to Austria, has abrogated them, in part, and will, eventually,

render void the famous treaty, of August, 1815. This destruction of Cracow resulted from the will of Russia and Austria, and the forced consant of Pinssia. 'The other European powers were not consulted. Russia, indeed, has alone undermined the treaty of Vieuna.

That treaty was made.

1. To seitle existing difficulties.

2. To secure a permanent peace. The Edinburgh Review for April contains a short and able examination of this trealy, end York city to consider every thing connected we propose, briefly to give the views it presents, with Prisons. The following subjects will as the subject is one of interest at the present come up before them:

aquare German miles, extending from Smolengko to the province of Silesia. On the 18th thod of reporting prisea statistics. of September of that year, 4000 of these square miles were appropriated as follows:

Square miles. 1.975 1.280 2.700.000

ween Prussia and Poland, which guaranteed the latter her independence. This guarantea merits of the contract system. wes to be sustained by England, Holland, and Sweden. But the Freuch revolution turned public attention to other metters, and in Juna 1892, the l'russian minister conveyed the disheving formed a constitution without his knowledge. Still three times ofterwards did Prussia ratify and confirm her alliance with Po- power. hand: But from this hour a second pertition was resolved upon. Russia won over Prussia. and then secured her alliance by a bribe in tha

way of territory.		Thus stand the shares of the		
three por	Ners:			
		Square miles.	Population	
Russia,	1793	4,553	3,000,000	
74	1795	2,030	1,200,000	
Prussia,	1793	1,661	1,000,000	
76	1795	997	1,000,000	
Austria,	1795	834	1,837,000	
Prussia	obtalne	In fact the 1	neet shees hu	

in 1806 she lost her adventage. In 1807 tha Duchy of Warsaw was created, with a territory avery manager of prisons, in the land. of 1850 square milas (German) aud a population of 2,200,000 taken from the Prussian portion of Poland. In 1809, by the trenty of Vienna. Western Gallicia, from the Austriau share, was added. This gave this little State 2,800 square miles, and made its population 3,780,000.

This was the condition of Eastern Europe on the morrow of a storm which had lasted for a quarter of a century.

dicial tenure of office is more open to change with Prussia, which gueranteed the reconstruction houses, and thay will not submit to be shut out tion of the Prussian Monarchy, the restoration of leges of their class. gandists of infidelity have their theutres of dis- ker provinces, &c. Austria joined the allied powranks of Northern Deinecracy. It is there Anti-Renters, Socialists, Communisis, and the entire tribe of ultra reformers, in Church and present year. On the 9th September 1979 present year. On the 9th September 1813, three dreadful effects of "taking a drop." It is a perfect tragedy. One critic says that no clergy-distinct treaties were formed between Russia man, not even Father Matthew himself, over

The Congress of Vienna met. Russla then opened her policy. It alarmed the courts of opened her policy. It alarmed the courts of were about forty members present, all distinguished the courts of the force, and that she was resolved upon the entire interesting occasion.

That independence these same powers annul

trenty of Vienne in 1815. They undo in 1846. at they did in 1815, at their will. New first, as to the motives of these Powers Castern trede, and Russian aggrandimment, ac-

ule. It is the military power, and will extend teelf, South and West. Prussia may resist; ought to resist; and we think will; but the Czar ettend it. is preparing to play a bold game, and, it will i ulre all the wisdom of Europe, to keep up the balance of power. Turkey may fall within the grasp of Russia, as readily as l'oland; the Medlerranean, as well as the Black sea; and why not

Egypt? But, second, as to the effect of the annulment of the treaty of Vienna, by the annihilation of Cracow, as an independent territory. It has shocked Europo. True, it relieves progress: rance from the restrictions imposed on her by Imported into the treaty of 1815. But it ninkes Switzerland tremble, and induced Queen Victoria to epply words, in her address from the throne, to the Narthern Powers, which kept their embassadors away from the halle of Parliement. It leaves Europe, politically, without chart. She has yet, implety, then, to refuse to consider this not even accepting Anstrie, when Mellarnich out a limit to her dominion.

If this be done, Poland may yet have a name "Apathy!" The boys of the South, nursed and an axistence! Even Cracow may flourish can never be nerved by the spirit of enterprize. result, European policy will be remeddelled, and When we are bid to shake off this apathy-to Europeen improvement begin to equal or fol-

Melville and the Himionaries. The verselty of the author of "Typee an Omoo," as regerds his report of Missianary

proceedings in Polynesie, is boldly questioned w a writer in the Tribune. He is declared to "The shameless herald of his own licentious

ness, and the pertinacions traducer of ioftiar The author of these backs has not acticed this assault. He is, we learn, about publishing Patents token out in 1846. 465 another work, and in it he may have his "say."

More Territory. We are in receipt of a letter merked "pri rote," from . Southern Statesman; protasting against the prohibition of Slavery lu new terri-

"I would," says he, "go against the war, instanter, if I thought this would be the result. What are we to do! We must have an outlat or our slaves; if we don't, God knows what will happen to us then! Our young men seak the buttle-field from excitament, for distinction; thay would win honors there. Wa, their oldars, Ohio. encourage them, not because the glitter of the Michigan, epaulette blinds us, but because the terrible evil Indiaue, this spirit! Shame upon the men who confess of slavery presses ue at every point. Why the difficulty, yet FEAR to declare the cause should the North madden us by refusing tha lowa, South a retreat? Wby drive us to desperation by hedging in the plague sput, and killing us all with it?

We stop here. We understand our corres The iron trade has increased rapidly in France. print, to pendar over them-to think where they load-what they demand.

A Single Day!

rance, and the probability is, owing to the one day, to give every individual in the kingdom all the time she is increasing in papulation and increase of railroads, that it will increase more II lb. 10 oz. of bread. Monday 23d July, the wealth. rapidly than ever for many years yet to come. Customs bill of entry (exclusive of coast-wise importations) showed the following quantity of

food:			
Flour	54,373	barrele.	10,239,616 Iba
Wheat	9,016	querters,	4,615,680
do.		sacks,	1,649,200
do.	101	bags,	4,555,040
do.	22,412	bushels,	1,344,720
Indian Meal	11,116	barrels,	2,131,272
ludien Corn	11,739	quarters,	5,614,320
do.	13,759	sacks,	3,690,120
do.	7,391	bags,	2,069,480
do.		bushels.	2,097,600
do.	6,725	barrels,	1,297,384
Bread	175	barrels,	33,600
do.	324	bags,	90,160
Rye Meal		bugs,	295,400
Onts		quarters,	4:12,000
Barley		quarters,	G00,000
Beans		quarters,	957,000

43.896.195 ib

Prison Convention A Convention wes recently held in New

I. A comparison of the advantages and dis-The Polish republic in 1772 covered 13,000 adventages of the separate and congregate systema of prisoa government. 2. The best means of securing a uniform me

3. The proper length of aentances, and the

extent of the discretion that should be conferred upon Judges in ragard thereio. opulation.
4. 'The best method of supplying the prison 1,800,000 ers with food and clothing. 5. Prison inbor to be considered in its rela russia, 630 416,000 tion to the separate and congregate systems re-ln 1790 e convention was ectually formed be-spectively; its effects on the habits and morals of the prisoners; its productiveness, &c; its interference with free labor, and including the

6. The imposition of fines, and the conditions to which they shall be subjected. 7. The best method of appointing prisen officers, and the proper tenure of their offices. S. A comparison of the criminal laws of difpleasure of the King towards the Palea for ferent States, and the best means of securing uniformity therein.

9. The classification of crimes 10. The use and limits of the pardoning 11. The discipline of prisons and the treat ment of prisoners,

12. The organization of County prisons. The Committe of arrangements is compos of Hon. W. McCoun, Hon. Joun Dues, Hon. B. F. BUTLER, HOH. JOHN W. EDMONIS, JOHN D. Russ, M. D. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Esq., ISAAC T. HOPPER (the well-known Quaker,) WILLIS HALL, Esq., and Prof. THEODORE TEL-KAMPE

We hope the results of their deliberationa will be wislely circulated. They ought to be put into the handa of every legislator, end of

Odds and Ends. The Tribuue London Correspondent says:

The ladies of Rome are diligeatly engaged embroidering scarfs as prizes for the best marksmen in the musket exercise among tha Dr. Alder, the new Chief Rabbi, In London

has caused it to be intimeted that no member of the Jewish persuasion who is the keeper of an mproper house, will be permitted to attend the In 1813, Napoleon lost ground. In February, of that year, Russia had signed a treaty, at Kalisz, feet, as lerge numbers of Jaws do keep such The well known artist, Gaorge Cruikshank

that Constitution, politically associated. Thus, opened her policy. It alarmed the courts of then, is a broad ineffeceable line drawn, from cirevident that nothing could move that Power, bul J. Fox, Esq., M. P. for Oldham, prosided on the

The English are persevering in their experinents of growing Cotton in North Eastern Ans-

tralla, and Indle. Wa must not suppose, that this depends upon edividual effort. The Government of Great with the empire of the Crar. The latter will Britain is energetically bent upon succeeding. It is certain, then, that the axperiment will not be abandoned, end thel success will, nitimately,

On Sept. 2d, the Manchester Chamber of Com perce heard a report from Mr. Lang as to the cellence of the land of North Eastern Australia in producing Cettoa. The samples offered were pronounced "of very good quality." A short time ego Australie began to compete with foreign countries in the English wool-marketnew that country luports ene-fourth of all the wooi brought into Great Britain. Mark her

Imported into Germany. Australia. Great Britain, 1835, 23,798,186 bis. 4,210,301 ble " 1842, 15,613,269 " 12,959,671 " This is a rapid advance, and shows if the peoplo there were stimuleted (as they ere) to the oduction of Cetton, that in a short time Man-

hester might count upon Austraila as a sure

Cotion region-capable of making her indepen-

dent of the United States.

United States.

Soon after, these 500 bales of India Cotton were exhibited at Manchester. It was readily takan by the spinnars. The Cotton was clean, and the only complaint was as to the shortness of the staple. Land has been secured near the coast in the Coimbeton district which will produce 1,000 pounds to the acre, of longer staple. Ninely balas of it were brought ferward and quickly disposed of. The English Cotton growing experiment is fairly under way, and the prophocy in, that, in ten yeers, the yield of Australie and Indie will make the manufacturers of

Patents The National Era publishes a toble showing he number of patents taken out in 1846, ee iliustrating the influence which slavery has on the inventive faculty. Thus stands the relative

Greet Britain independent, measurably, of the

Free States. Slave States. Tanuessee, Arkansas, Florida, and the terriory of Winconsin contributed nothing. Tha

patants range as follows: Free States. Slave States & District District of Columbia, New Hampshire, Delaware. Maryland, Rhoda Island. Virginie, North Carolina, Connecticut, South Carolina. Massachusetts. New York. Georgia, New Jersey. Alabama, Louisiena, Pennsylvanie. Mississippl Koutucky, Missouri. Texas.

gives to invention end labor, and how slavery depresses both. The South shounds most la tew, at the raw material; the North works it up. The South has richer resources; the North by In- the presence. vantion makes them contribute to her wealth. The South relies on the produca of sleva le-The amount of food exported to Greet Bri- bor, and her fertile lands are worn out, and her talk during the drouth was enormous. Think population wening; the North relies on free of breadstuffs enough reaching Liverpool, in labor, and har sterile lands are made rich, while

Arrival of the Steamer

The Hibernia arrived et Boston on Sundey rom Liverpool, and tha Missourl from Cherbonrg, bringing detes to the 5th from Eugland, and the 1st from France.

Produce down-there had been a further decline in Flour and Cotton. The money merket was still depressed-all speculative notion had

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courter.!

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20, 6 % P. M. A postcript from Philadelphia of dates from Liverpool, Oct. 5th, atates that prices for Flour were advancing, that Western, in bond, wes held et 28s. Wheat was firm. Indian Corn in

ilemend, and market nctive. The Biramere After the first of October, we are to have Steamers every week from Europe. The Cunard line leave England on the 4th and 19th, and Boston the let and 15th of every month. Tha

rench will sa	il ea follows:			
	From Havre		Frem N. Y	01
fissonri,	September	30	October	
hiiadelphia,	October	10	November	
New York,	October	24	November	
Juion,	November	10	December	
lissouri,	November	21	Docember	
hiladelphie,	December	23	January	
Vew York,	January	55	February	
Jaion,	Fabruary	21	March	
lissouri,	March	21	April	
_	Tabl ti			

There are accounts from Tahiti to the close of May. A writer from Popeite thus reviewe the state of effairs nader date of the 25th of that month:-Since the Queen placed harvalf under the protection of the French, in the early part of Fobruary inst, she has resided here, having merely mede one or two trips round the island. She was well received by Gavernor Bruat, who gava her apartments in Government-house until her own house, which is adjoining, was put in order for her recaption. I have been two or three times at Government-house, when I have always mat her Majesty and family; and, to all oppearonce, they are treated with every attention and respect by the French officers and by the other residents also.

The on dit respecting the means af the Queen's future support in, that she le to recaive \$5,600 per annum from France, besides whet revenue may arise from her lands, or from any former taxes on her people. Mr. Salmon, an English-man, long resident here, and married to n rela-tive of the Queen's, is appointed har privete secretary, and I suppose will be paid by the

The Queen seems under no restriction as to interviews, and she frequently walks about Popeite and enters into conveniation freely. The subjected natives reside in several parts of the islead, and are ampported by the natural produce of the soil and of the see, much as heretofore.

The following are the members of the courtmartial which has been instituted for the trial of Lian1. Col. Fremont, of the regiment of mounted rifemen:

Brev. Brig. Gon. G. M. Brooke, Coi. 5th In.

Col. S. Churchill, Inspector General.
Col. J. B. Crane, 1st Artillary.
Brev. Col. M. M. Payne, 4th Artillery.
Brev. Lieut. Col. S. H. Long, Corp. of Top. Lient. Col. J. P. Taylor, Subsistence Dep't. Lient. Col. R. E. DeRussy, Corps. of Eng. Brev. Lieut. Col. H. K. Craig, Ordnance Dep't. Maj. R. L. Baker, Ordnanee Department. Maj. J. D. Grahom, Corpe of Top. Engineers.
Maj. R. Delafield, Corpe of Engineers.
Brev. Moj. G. A. McColl, Asst. Adj't. Gon.

Maj. E. W. Morgan, 11th Infantry.
Capt. John F. Loe, Ordnance Department, is appointed the Judge Advocate of the court.
The court, we understand, is ordered to assemble ou the 2d day of November next, at Fort Monroe, Va., being the most convenient militery atation where adequate public quarters can be furnished for its accommodation.

Business in Bosron.—We learn from the Boston Jonrual, that the amount of free imports into that city for the first aix meaths of the present year, was \$12, 799,855, and the amount of dutiable imports, \$24,866,536. Amount of exports for the same period—demestic \$4,058,895... foreign \$849,184; making an aggregate of \$5,457,079.

Madame Ablamewica:

We learn that this delightful vocalist will revisit our city shortly, and that she will give one or two concerts, commencing on Friday or Sulurday next. We hall her return with please ure, and have no doubt that she will be greeted by large andiences.

Coffee from Rio Jangino.—A circular from you remember the buil taken away—does not this song touch the buil taken away—does not the ciould-car floating higher and higher, and hear from itself tones falling gently on the song touch the buil taken away—does not the ciould-car floating higher and higher, and hear from itself tones falling gently on the song touch the buil taken away—does not the ciould-car floating higher and higher, and hear from itself tones falling gently on the song touch the buil taken away—does not the ciould-car floating higher and higher, and hear from itself tones falling gently on the song touch the buil taken away—does not the buil taken away—does not the song touch the buil taken away—does not the song touch the buil taken away—does not the song touch the song touch the buil taken away—does not the song touch the buil taken away—does not the song touch taken away—does not the song touch the buil taken away—does not the song touch the buil taken away—does not the song touch taken away—does not taken away—does not the song touch taken away—does not taken away—does not

REVIEW.

KNICKERAOCKEA, October.—This periodical is fresh as ever. We always find good reading metler in it, and as for the Editor's Table it ia full to overflowing of genial feeling, and

merry humor. Some of the wage of New England used to tell a story of ona of their countrymen going on board a steemer, and being wonder-struck nt the man lu "the little house on top." Nor. was his curiosity lessened by the solema so nonncement-"No conversation allowed." Ile peeped in; he saw the men at the wheel, and the ropes flying; and ell day long he staid near it. He went to bed, and the first thing he did is the morning was to go on deck, when to his onishment, the man was still of the wheel, the wheel going round, and the ropes flying roun as fast as ever. He could keep in no lon "Wanl," saye he, "sk-r-eowing her up yet, I

Clerk is like the helmsman -screwing her vet-dealing out wit and humor monthly making his readers laugh, as if he had tire" in him. He touches upon "th and bloody ground. He says:

We have before encountered somer main incidents in the story of A Horse-Swapper in Old Kentucky.' tuckian, 'ready for a trade,' exchanges rel' for the pedler's 'Old Gray;' but latter indisposed to move a peg, after he cured him, he denounces the Yankee for diar, who only laughs at end taute return. Presently the 'cute peddler m prize, but 'Sorrel' is as immoveable as the moth Cave. After trying a long time in value start the obstinate animal, the Kentuckian soles him with: 'Straanger, you kin start him you'll only bring some shevin's and kindle a fire under him! That's the way I get him going, mornings?' The offair was brought to a close by a game of 'Old Sledge' to see who should take both of the vicious brutes from off the other's hands.

But the best story told is of Powers, and a Yankee. This is his account.

By tha by, it mey not be amiss to remark in passing, that it was this identical 'Greek Slave' concerning which the ensuing calloquy toos piace between the sculptor himself and a successful Yankee speculator, who had 'come over to see Ew-rope.' Scene, Powers's studio at Florence: Enter Stranger, spitting, and wiping his lips with his hand: 'Be yeou Mr. Prowers, the Skulpture?' 'lem a sculptor, and my name is Powers.' 'Y-e-a-s; well, I s'pected so; they tell'd me yeou was-y-e-a-s. Look heredrivin' a pretty stiff business, ch?' 'Sir!' 'I say, plenty to du, ch? What d's one o' them fetch?' 'Sir!' 'I ask't ya what's the price of one o' them sech as yeou're peckin' at neow. 18 I am to have three thousand dollars for this 13 when it is completed.' 'W-h-a-t'.'-heow 'Three thousand dollars.' 'T-k-r-e-e t.h-e-o-u-s-a-n-d d-o-l-l-a-r-s! Han': state wery riz lately? I was cal'latin' to purchase some; but It's tew high. How's paintin's' 'Gness I must git some paintiu's. T-h-r-e-e t-h-e-o-u-a-a-n-d d-a-l-l-a-r-a! Well, it is a trade, skulpin' is; that's sartain. What do they my oldest boy, CEPHAS, could skulp; 'fact, i know he could. He is always whittlin' reound, and cuttin' away at things. I wish you'd gree to take him as a 'prentice, and let him go at it fell Facta like these, show what e spring freedom | chisel. D' you know where I'd be liable to put him cont? He'dent stun a'ter a while with the best of ye; he would-and he'd make money, tew, at them prices. T-h-r-e-e t-h-e-o-u-s-a-n-d
d-o-l-l-a-r-s.' And the 'anxious inquirer' left

> Youth's Visiter-a monthly periodical, edited by Mrs. S. W. Jewett, and Miss il. D. Bortlett, Cincinnuti. There is no more gratifying sign of improvement than the Increase of works of this class. Childhood will be busy. If not well employed, it will be ill employed. Blessed are they, therefore, who by simple stories, or sweet songs, or the relation of touching incidents, interest and instruct children-make them read eegerly-and look for the little monthly, to which they subscribe, as earnestly as they would for the approach of a greet holiday.

> The Youth's Visiter is "just the thing." We read it with interest, and know that it must pleese, as well as improve, its young subscribers. Its conductors are well qualified for the post thay fill. Mrs. S. W. Jewett writes with a sweetness of temper, and an earnestness of spirit, which assure us, that she loves the viitile ones," and would breathe into their hearts pure desires, and fill their bosoms with true views of duty. We subjoin two of her contributions to

the last Youth's Visitor: The Child's inst Drenut,

"Look out of the window, dear mother, and ses. My beautiful cloud-car is waiting for me, its steeds are the breezes of morning that fly. With the quickness of thought through the arch of thesky.

My cloud-car is ready, I long to be gone: Never fear for me, mother, my spirits are light, They would soar of themselves to those regions so bright,
Let me go—'tis a giorious morn,
My steeds will not tarry, and I must begone.'

Oh, mother, dear mother, how sweet is the morn,

'My son, thou art dreaming," the mother re-As she bends o'er the couch where the dying Some vision of sleen hath thy senses beguiled. The morning is cloudless-oh, rost thee my

No, mother, dear mother, it was not a dream. bathed my hot brow in the cool running slept, oh! how sweetly! omong the fresh And cool on my breast fell the gentle dew show-

ers; am well, and my spirit is joyons and free, A thousand sweet voices are calling to me. "Now sleep thee, my child," said the mother, The form of her loved one in grief to her breest,

Let me sing thee to rest, thou ert weary, I know, Thy cloud-car will tarry-not yet caust thou "Oh, mother, dear mother, they becken me on, Now kiss me, I pray thee, and let me be gone. Oh! hold me not, mother, they're colling me

Oh! bright is the garland they've twined for my brow; They call me, dear mother, look up when I'm Nor weep that I leave thee this glorious morn." God bless thee, fond mother, left desolete now, 'Tis the cold touch of death on that beautiful

Look up," nor thus bend o'er the tenantless Sweet voices from Heaven called the spirit away "Little Nelt." Have you read of little Nelly? A sweet and gentle child, llow in a home all dreary, Like some fair tlower she smiled ! She lived with an old grandfather, The poor man loved her weil,

trow.

She had no other parent, The orphan little Neil. No parents end no play-fellewe To make her childhood bright, But she grew up in the city, Alone and out of sight; Her heart was filled with longings Mid trees and flowars to dwell, But such was not her happy lot,

Poor, homeless little Nell. This is a sweet and story: How by the old man's side She lived through toil and sorrow, And early drooped and died; But gentle death released her, She now in Heaven doth dwell, For angele beckened to her, The dying little Nell.

How tenching the first! Say, mother,-as

And how simple and true is "Little Neil!"-

drooped and died. For angles beckoned to her The dying little Nell

and the first flat flat

We can heartily commend the Youths Visi ter to our young friends. SLAVE HOLDING EXAMINED BY THE LIBIT OF THE BIBLE. - The author of this book, Bev. H. W. Brishape, was born in South Carolina, and

reared a slave-holder. He examined the Bible to defend slavery; he became convinced he was in error, and not only manumitted all the slaves he held, but, al great sacrifice, re-purchased those he had sold, and

them This act stript him of nearly of his worldly mrans. But this did not disturb in; he weat ou, laboring with a light heari, a full falth in justice and right. A more

me man never lived. can such a man speak, and be powerless tisns refuse to hear him? His story is told. Butthere is so much freedom from h clearness - so much thoroughness of such method-that we wish his little Id be piaced in every man's hand over

trust means will be taken to give it. re, a wide circulation.

ous to the Geology of Rentucky. authors of this pamphilet have been for i years engaged in making a collection of of Kentucki, and the fruits of their researches our rocks. It appears that we live upon Strata which belong to a very accient system, and our organic forms are among the carliest types of animal existence. Beginning with the primitire recks, in which case is included granite, the first Strata met with ascending that contain traces of organic life are those which constitute the Schwiger eyetem, and to this system the lowat layers on our l'ails belong. To this system Descain of Lurope succeeds, and this syson also has its equivalent on the Palls. Upon he Desanian rocks the Carboniferous, system re poses in Acatucky, and with it our Strata cease These facts are antisfactorily brought out in the memoir before us, which caunot fail to prove highly intrresting to geologists abroad. The sheet of its authors was to give the scientific rather than the economical grology of Kenneky, but we hope the day is not distant when the Legislature of our State will call for such a serrey as will develope, not only its rich scieatific treasures, but also its great mineral re-

The Portie Lacon.

This beautiful little volume is very creditable tathe tastr of the author, Mr. Ben. Casseday. hang poetic beauty with mocal truth. Due eanaol open to any page without having his eres greeted by the sparkling of many genus. his the very book to carry with you in your socket. It will at any timo suggest agreeable and useful trains of thought. It is full of electric sparks which may kindle the flame in your

Political Movements.

1. We had prepared for our present anmber con our extracts from Mr. Webster's speech to the recent Whig Convention of Mass., but the crowded Finte of our columns, compels us to defor them 'till west week

The Warg Convention of Massachusetts met and parted not in the best humor. The minoritr was large. Indeed the Boston Winig claims that d was the majority. But if so, how could the senced' llow put down' The results of these offerences will be seen hereafter; especia vat Washington, and next year.

The Democratic Convention of New York, um he r civided. The two divisions of the Asmustration party in that State designate enhother as "Hunkers" and as "Barnburners." espectively. la the Convention, the "Hunk-"after a severe contest, got the ascendeocy. The was done by ejecting some of the other ode from the seats they claimed in the Conven-Brezy, who fought to the last. The aession appare to have been very stormy.

la reference to the duings of the Convention,

The later proceedings of the meeting wern doing of a minority of the Convention. The principal representative of the federal governtent in the Convention, the Postmaster of this ding to our own judgment and notions of policity, himself saw that the proceedings had no more authority than those of any other Informal and miscellaneous meeting of citizens, und ore is pieces the paper which contained the area and resolutions were supported.

Thranes of the persons unminated by the unvention are already before our readers. A which derives all its authority and force from RELY with confidence and safety. two sources-first, from the nominations being Address themselves, and secondly, from their on the UNION—for no one can foretell the coneing made willi fairness, as an expression of Convention. The public have had before them equal privileges guarantied by it. tie proceedings of the Convention and live

The Whig Convention of New York adjuaraed giring three cheers for Henry Clay-

A meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor, large and enthusiastic, was held in Bourbon. mate itllen. Garrett Davis opposed the nomination, a south ground, that he was ignorant of the General's opinions. W. W. Alexander replied.

Gen. Taylor was nominated by acclamation. The True Democrat (Whig) of Cleveland, Ohio, in an able article, opposea Mr. Clay's his Alabama letter, and asks, "if the Liberty will hall with satisfaction any movements that tole defeated hun then, what may we not ex-

expect ia '4". It says; or rather naks: What has been his juffnence jo respect to this Mexican war? The day has gone by when Mr. Clay can again receive the

rotes of Auti-Slavery men in the Whig party, unless be identifier himself, openly and holdly, that should he be a candidate, so far from reestring the vote of Ohio, he will not even get willing that this prediction shall be remem-

To this the New York Tribunc replies:

80

"We protest against the obvious assumption that Mr. Clay is hostile to the views of the Whigs of the Free States with regard to the acquintion of Territory that Slavery may be planted thereon, or that he would favor or desire the may hereafter be acquired by us. A fair con-sideration of lils Euleigh letter on Texas affords etidener to our mind that Mr. Clay holds as we believed Mr. Clay favorable to the Extension Shrery to Free territory which may hereafwell that it is not possible to mite even by Whig vote of the Free States upon an op-

teture is complete. We can see "the ponent of the Wilmot Proviso, however beloved and honored. But our milvermiries whilepered four years ago, 'How can you opposents of Aunexation support Mr. Clay, who is a Southern man and of course for annexing Texas!' They were answered by his Raleigh letter. But for the Alabama lettera, or rather the unfair use of them. Mr. Clay would now be President, by virtue of the support of Anti-Slavery men."

> The Middlesex Whig Convention, (Massa chuselts) sinca the State Convention, have nassed Mr. l'alfrey's resolution, three being only four dissentents.

The Southern l'atriot (S. C.) says, Mr. Web ster unjust have been in bad company in the South." It declares that his views, as regards slavery, and Southern men, are wholly lucor-

The Charleston Mercury referring to the Mass. Convention, and its refusal to pass Mr. Palfrey's resolutions, and Mr. Winthrop's speech theroupon, remarks:

Mr. Winnesor's opposition to the resolution it will be perceived, was based not upon principle, but upon expediency merely—as to itseffect upon the prospects of the party, or perlians upon his own. And his views were trove fully developed in a second speech against the reso lution, which we find referred in, in the following terms:

'Mr. Winthrop gained the floor, called for the reading of the resolution, and proceeded to slow how, if adopted, it would make a clean fracture in the Whig purty, and lose for the party ten thousand votes out of this State for one thousand that it might guin in it.

Northern men commil, In our opinion, a serions error when they resort to any "political blind" on the subject of slavery. Better speak out. Better tell the whole truth. The South knows how to respect a man who does this -it the fossils which so much abound in this region will never sustain or houor a man, who fails here. Mr. Winthrop is more denounced, consequently, they have now begun to buy before the scientific in Southern papers than Mr. Palfrey. A public. They have been able to identify quite a Georgia paper says rather rudely-"Palfrey denumber of fossil animals found in different parts clares himself, and tells what he wishes to doof Europe, and thus to fix the relative age of he is an avowed infidel. Winthrop, months out his prayer, yet would be what Palfeev is it

he dared." The Richmond Republican says Mr. Webster's speech at the Massachusetts Whig Convention will effectually killfuis prospects in the

An important meeting has been held at Edgeeld Court House, (S. C.) important as imlicating he course of South Carolina.

The report assumes, that there is a settled hosility in the Free States to slavery, and a deterulnution to interfero with it. 'l'en sovereign States, it says, have denonuced the institution is a "siu, and blighting political evii." Their esolva is, to prevent the extension of slavery into new territory, and this la the interference complained of. An Abolition paper conducted with boliness and ability is established at Washington, and large funds subscribed to sustain It. The Report says:

In the non-slaveholding States no public man an be found, no matter what may be his opinions, who can tift himself above the influence of this jucreasing, and perhaps controlling power. give to the non-slaveholding States antimited Democratic candidate for Coversor has been progression in the acquisition of territory, and increase of political power, whilst the slavestationary, until a doomed rain, deliberately devised and prepared, shall hurst upon them without the power of resistance.

It is to subject one body in a fixed and quiet position, to the collision of a stronger body, put n accelerated motion against it. It is subjecting the fate of slaveholders to the insulting interference and hostile aggression of those, who, haring the feelings of jealous rivals, assume the hereafter, concerning the policy of holding tion as whites, and 16,120 against it. slaves, they will have no discretion left, but will be reduced to the condition of abandoning the use of their property, or holding it in ignomin ous subserviency to the dictation of others. In effect they are to be deprived of the freedom of decision in regard to their own rights All this that derives its powers from all the States, to be Hamer. ssurcised for the joint benefit of ull.

The Report denies that Congress has exclusive ownership of the public domain, or exclusive sovereign dominion over it. Congress is only a trustee. The owners have a right to settle it, and to settle it as they piease. If this be not so, then the South will be debased and disfranchised. The South has not been united. Neighborhood calousies, and slothful apathy, have prevented No adequate demonstration of opposition has been manifested in the South. And the Report calls for, and demands a Southern union

and concludes as follows: With free trade, with an understanding that nu moneyed Institution umler the pretext of collecting revenue, and regulating exchanges, ton Among the ejected ones was John Van shall assume arbitrary power aver sectional readiness to raise au ar burn, who fought to the last. The assume property, and with a further nuder-tanking that Paredes or Bustamente. the revenues shall be expended only on objects fulling within the purvisw of the Constitution, we are willing to stand by the Union to the last. In the Evening l'ost entera a sort of protest. It other words, ail that we ask is a forbrarance on the part of Congress to exercise any hut fairly

delegated and plainly aspressed powers. The South is willing to make proper sacrifitranscled without a quorum. The address was ces to support the Constitution, and desires in alopta; and the resolutious were passed without return no bounties, or extroordinary favors from a quorum. The exclusion of the resolutions the government. And in asking to be exempt against slavery in the new territories was the from the interference of wicked intermedulers we do so, not so much for the cause of slavery. as for the right of using and regulating it accor-

We pledge ourselves to put everything at hazard on the issue whether we shall be allowed to enjoy our property os we please, in the exercise secord of the insignaticant vote by which the ad- of our reserved rights, or as they are recognized and secured by the Federal Constitution. To act with efficiency and concert the Southern States should act with intelligence and prepara-Sommation made by a political convention is a tion. They cannot do this well without some ecommendation of candidates to the people, rehicle of communication, upon which they can

Resolved, That while we place a sacred value the general sense of the party represented by the hold as paramount to it our right to enjoy the

Respired, That the attempt so clearly maninames of the persons recommended. It is for fested by the non-slavelinking States to interthem to judge in what degree the recommenda- lere with the lustitution of slavery, by excluding slaveholders from an equal participation in the use of the public domain, is a dangerqua violation of the Federal compact, and a faithless disregard of ninicable compromise, and should not be submitted to, if an effort be made to consum-

Resolved, That we adopt substantially the principles asserted in the Resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, passed in February last, and are willing to incur all the hazards of maintaining them in their ultimate consequences. Resolved, 'That we are willing to co-operate with our Southern brethren in ail proper measares, that may be devised by them, for averting nomination. It attributes his defeat in '44 to injustice or resisting aggression, and that we

mny indicate a purpose of concert.

Resolved, That as one of the means of pro-

Resolved, That in the establishment of this press we repudiate all idea of its being med for party purposes—especially for President-un-king—its alm being to expose the conduct of the with the cause of Liberty. And we predict, recreant, and to give true and authentic informution to the South, and incidentally, as far as il can be disseminated, to the North, of the printhe rote of the Western Reserve; and we are closes and grounds upon which the slaveholding States will maintain their rights, and especially to indicate to each other, abould the occasion require It, the mode in which they will unite to re-

aint lawless aggression in the last resort. Expose the conduct of the recreant! Yes, says the Carolinian, "recreants abound."-"Give true and authentic Information." "Aye," regalization of slavery on any territory which says the same authority, "we need that to expose Southern doughfaces." What then? Why this-that Carolina makes an iron bed and bids de that Territory Free until it passes into our every State in the South, and every man in the hanks must ever remain so under our laws. If South, "fill it," or class die. "There can be on the subject of slavery," adds the Carolingan, or be acquired by our Government, we should no diversity of opinion as regards the action, any at nice that it is idle to think of of the South. The Edgefield platform is the his as a Candidate for next President. We easy platfarmend a line or letter of it most be erased—not a particle of its spirit yielded."

And pray what is to become of the Kentucky

Whigh? They are not free trade, or hard meney men-none of them are pro-slavery in the Carolinn seuse. Where must Judge Nicholas, Senslors Underwood, and Crittenden and Henry Clay himself go? They are forever doomed if this view prevail. And what is to become of Kontucky and Missouri Democrats? They differ wholly from the spirit of this theory; materially with it in letter. "Let all such men as Thomas HART BENTON, and BOTTS be cast outdamned"-adds the heated Caroliniau-"let the line be drawn-let it be feit in pulpit, colleges, and everywhen." "Ave," responds the Charleaton Mercury, speaking of Institutions of learning, "it is incumbent on the South to afford no encouragement to such an Institution, (a particular college) and to mark those who do, as of doubtful fealty to her honor and her interests."

This is going "the whole hog" in carnesi.-Wa ask our Keatucky friends, of all sides, to punder II! lo say whether the mid-slave states can mount lute this front bed, and lay there on pain of being denounced as recreauts-Southern doughfaces and what not. We reoice that a pro-slavery paper is to be established at Washington, but we regret that this is to be its main object; (for the Italies are not ours-the report is published as printed in South Carolina that the higher and truer ground, that of disseminating correct views, is made incidentaland especially do we regret that it is to be done only to prepare the South "for resistance to lawless aggression in the LAST RESORT." A man who seeks a quarrel will find one. A neonle

that love blood will shed it. The Charleston 'S. C.) Mercury endorses the Edgefield meeting, and says life report and resolutions will meet a warm response in every

Southern heuri. "A Kentuckian and a Demograt" wishes to

"Why it is dangerous in a free State to contend for free territory when it is not dangerous there to contend for territory without any restriction—that is, with the certainty that slavery will come along with it? I nover was in a free State but ones-and, if this be the fact, I don't want in go there again. We have more freedom than that, in Kentucky."

The nomination, or recommendation of M: Webster, and the refusal to pass Mr. Palfray's resolutions, by the Mass. Whig Convention, are subjects of earnest controversy in the Bay

NATIVE NOMINATIONS .- A Convention of Natives was held at Hoston on Thursday. Thirteen cities and towns were represented by 279 delegates. Hoo. Francis Baylies of Taunton, and Charles W. Moore of Charleston, were re-nominated as candidates for Governor and Lient. Governor; and tieo. Alexander Smith of Hoston, and Daniel D. Moody of Munson, for electors at large. A series of resolutions was bussed, concurring in the nomination of Gen. Paylor for President, and Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn of Roxbury, for Vice President. A resolution that the empitation tax abouid be increased from \$25 to \$250, was passed, but subsequently

Grouges Election .- Returns from the entire the sentiments and measures referred to, are to State has been received, and Towns, the elected by a majority of about 1600. The Whiga holding portion of the confederacy is to romain probably five in the Seunte, and two in the flouse, making a majority of at least seven on joint ballot-thus securing two United States

> PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION —Shunks's (D.) majority is between 15,000 and 20,000. The Demo-Bainbridge reached Hampion Roads on the 8th. crats will have a majority in the llouse, and the Whiles in the Senate

FRUE SPERAGE .- Returns from 114 towns in office of arrogaul guardians. Whatever may be Connecticut give 4664 votes in favor of allow-the opinions of the slave-holding States, now or DECLINES .- The Hon. II. Fish, just nomina-

ted us the Whig candidate for Lieut. Governor of N. York, declines the nomination. Jonathan L. Morris, Dem., is elected to Con-

gress from the 7th district, in Ohio, to fill the is to be effected, through the agency of Congress, vacuncy occasioned by the death of Gen'l. The Whigs of thio have majorities in both

branches of the Legislature. Later trom Mexico.

RELEASE OF CAPT, CLAV AND OTHERS. [Correspondence of the Louisville Courier] CINCINNATI, Det. 20, 101 P. M.

New Orleans dates of the 14th, have been received by express. The steamer Fashion had orrived, direct from Vera Cruz. Mexico was still quiet, and in the possession

of the Americans.

The whereabouts of Santa Anna is not known, supposed to be at Piometa. Several States have declared him a traitor and have expressed a readiness to raise au army, if commanded by

Gens. G. Pillow and Worth are not dead; the former was wounded, but not dangerously. The Mexican Coogress usnembled on the 5th.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier] CINCINNATI, Oct. 20, 10 o'clock 25 min, P. M.

Kenda'l's letters to the Picayune, dated vity of Mexico, Sept. 28, state that the American Yes loss in the late battle, to have been, 2,148 .-Gen. Worth's division sustained a loss of 600 on the 8th just., battle of Mill El Rey. The Mexican accounts that the Americans wara at any time repulsed, proves to be untrue.

Gea. Scott issued two addresses to the Army, congratuiating them, upon the series of their glorious victories, urging upon them, discipline, sobriety, vigitance, as the surest means

Santa Auua has resigned und retired to Toluca, where he meditated attacking wagon trains.

More deserters have been hung.

Reilly, the Captain of the foreign legion has Cassins M. Clay and the other prisoners have

Additional from Mexico.

joined Gen. Scott.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Couriec.] CINCINNATI, Oct. 21-10 P. M. Further news than previously published fron

the army, has been received. Letters from Mexico of the 28th ult. publish Santa Anna's resignation and address, but it is clearly evident, that he still directs the movements of the army. He has n force of 2500 regulars, besides guerrillas.

It is ramored that Paredes, Bustamente, and others have invited foreign powers to settla tha existing difficulties between this country and

ting the prine of corn.

The city continues quiet, families walk the streots in the vicinity, even ladies are seen nirvad, slious opened, and theatres crowded to overflowing. Gen. Scoti, lias proposed issuing circulars to

the different Mexican States, requesting them

to send Commissioners, with full powers to negotiate a peace. The Corporation of the city of Mexico ha issued a proclamation directing the inhabitants to be peaceable towards the American soldiers. Gon, Scutt has issued orders, to level every

house to the ground, that permitted firing on his army. The prize if \$150 for the best Anterican tale The price of Size for the best Anterican tale, offered by the proprietors of the Dollar Newspaper, Philodelphia, has been awarded to "Solitaire," J. S. Robb, Esq., of St. Louis. The tale is juititled "Knam, or Daylight."

A great War Meeting has been held in New Oricans, at which the Mayor presided.

ITEMS.

ALLEDGED CCas roa Hypsornoaia,-At Adina, ALLEGGED Ceas For River or South,—At Adina, in Friula, a poor man suffiring under the agonising fortures of hydrophobia, was cared by draughts of vinegar, given him by mistaks, instead of another portion. Another physician at Padua gut intelligence of this event and tried the ague remedy upon a patient at the hospital, administering a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at 1,000, and a third at sunset, and the man was speedily and reflectly exect.

The S. C. regiment of volunteers, which left their houses six months ago, alout 800 secong, can now only number 135 men spared by the pestelence of war.

In Citina, the Mandarin subscribers to the Pekhi Gazette pay \$20 a month as their subscription price to that paper—which romes out "now and then" only. OPENING OF GIRARD COLLERS -- The College is nearly completed, and will be ready on the first day of Decam-ber, to be delivered to the possession of the Directors who will formediately open the cetablishment, and pro-cted to carry out the views of the instator.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS .- On the 20th alt, the Government had on deposite, subject to draft \$4,328,789, of which \$31,542 was on deposite in this rity. The ship Empirs left New York for Vers Cruz on Tue

day with 400 recruits. She is to eall at Charles take on board from 500 to 500 men. There were exported from floston, during the Col. W. M. SEITH left Washington on Saturday week for Mexico, as bearer of despitches to Gen. Scott. R rarries to Mr. Trisi an order of recall.

An election for Hirectors of the Baltimore and Ob Me Lang, among the elect. A vessel has arrived at London with a cargo of bricks

rom the lower of Babel, and with other architectural minorities for the British Museum. Hon Artemas Ward, formerly and for nineteen year Chief Justee of the Court of Common Pleas of Massachu setta, died at his residence in Buston on Thursday of la

FAMINE IN NEWFORNDEAND —The people in some parts I title island are suffering dreadfully for the want of the

Alex. II. Everett, Commissioner to China, died recen Major Hobbie is tikrly to make good mail armngemen

with Ragianti and France. Potato rot is extending around Boston, and in New tien. Wool has been presented with a sword by the

The ship ranal between Montreal and Lachine A roffer dam at Lawrence, Mass., gave way on th ith, and carried some twenty or thirty persons over the falls into the rapids of the Merrimark. Els or seven vere instantly killed, and reveral others i

ion. 14th inst. HIVIDANDS .- The Hank of New York has declared emi-summet dividend of five percent, payable on the The Manufacturer's Insurance Company of Bostot inve declared a semi-annual dividead of five per cent, payable on demand.

The half million of dollars required to complete the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad to firstificion ha been provided for by capitalists and railroad investers i

The New York Tribune says that the next Frene packet will take out about \$200,000-mostly in Frene 1'yaning.-tand l'astercagh madeso many ne

that Canning called him a literary coincr. "He has go a mint in los mind," said he. "Mint in his mind" te plied Tierney, "would be had sage in his head!" Gen James Hamilton of S. C. is proposed as General for the Mexican war. He offers his services to Mr. Polk The Lerenow are the poor of Mexico. We should

FIRE AT BICHMOND, VA .- The report of the comes by the inte fire in that city has been exagguated. The whole amount will not be over \$150,000. A ROUND SUM .- The value of Real Estate in the cit

sonal, \$59.807.917. ESIE HAIL ROAD .- The New York papers announce sures the completion of the work. NAVAL -1'. 9. Frigate Columbia, flag ship of the Bra-

John Quincy Adams is now ninsty years of age, and The recent rains have destroyed a large amount enra and wheat la some of the lower rounties of Pena sylvania and Maryland. Bridges and rultroads have also been extensively injured at the East. On the sea case it is probable anich damage has been done in the ship

Ma. HARRIS, a Delegate to the North Carolina Ho of Ponumons, from Pitt county, was killed in a duel by a Mr. Yellowly, near Portsmouth, Va., on the tet in-

mail from Covington, Ky., to Lexington, three The Earl of Chalman nuce asked Henniker the defin tion wil. "Wil, my bird," said he, "is what a pension for your homble servant would be—a good thing will apimes a week in four horse stores. Nashville is inferted by a gang of law less incendiaries

thiring the last week no less than eleven fires occurred there. The mayor has affered a reward for the appre heusion of the depredators, Vaar Anti Slavkay .- in New Origans they speak of

We understand that the 3d and 4th Regiments Ke titeky Volunteers have received their marching orders They are in loave for Baton Rouge on next. Wednesday the 20th inst., and immediately on being joined at the place by the Tennessee and Indiana Volunteers, they will embark for Vera Cruz.

An officer, on the eve of battle, seeing one of his sol diers on his knees praying, asked him if he was afraid "Oh! no," answered the soldier, "I was only praying that the enemy's slott be distributed like prize moneychiefly among the officers."

Ree. Lewis D. Hawell, extensively known in Central and Western New York, as the accomplished and inde-taligable agent of the American Tract Society, expired a few days since, at Geneva. His disease was typhold sever, which, nearly from the first, deprived him of the reason. For a number of days, previous in his death, ha had no power of utlerance, and he lay, for the most part, in a state of unconscisus inflargy.—N. U. Trib.

tiavid Tool, our Minister to Reazit reached Rio on the 12th of August. He and his family were in good health, hough they had not yet landed.

Battrouds. A good beginning! Only think of it-fire

thousand miles of railroad have been completed

he	United	clutos in seres	ileen yes	ILS.	I DDA:
ır	1	liles complet	ed.		ital.
(1		155		2,5	10,000
1		17		1,4	12,966
2		50		5	100,000
3		151		4,0	94,000
3 4		8612		2,5	38,638
5		287		11,7	50,000
5 1i 7		31616		7,5	89,114
7		237		6,0	82,578
3		57114		14,5	08,693
1		34014		14,7	36,000
U		2791			50,000
1		1831			000,000
2		2773		6,6	13,654
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2 3 5 6 7		484		9,1	86,000
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-					25 4425

\$122,525,937 The Cincinnati Chronicle, well vorsed in atatistics, remarks upon this table, furalshed by

Doggett's Rallroad Guide, as follows: "The present Aonual Investment, in Railroad Constructions, is about fifteen millions of dollars! The actual acoing, in the expenses of transportation, probably greatly exceeds this. lo this way, Railroads on good routes, (and in our new country nearly all are good,) act as Savings Banks. Thay cannot explode, and thus both save and accumulate property, with little

danger of waste or diminution. Let us have such Saving Banks, then, say we! Wa cara not how suon, nor how much, they are multiplied!

Stad your Mostness.

It is common advice, but not the less judicious. Who has not follles enough to answer for without prying Into his neighbors' affairs? Is there a man going on in Kentucky for amending the constitution of that State, that slavery may be abolished there? What has been his influence in the constitution of that State, that slavery may be abolished there? What has been his influence in the constitution of the constitu llving who has not been imprudent at least once Mind your own uffairs, and look into your own heart, and if you have not crimes and follies enough to answer for, here's our head for a football .- Exchange super.

> EMIGRANT COMMISSIONERS REPORT .- The numter of passengers arrived from May 5th to Sectamber 30, 1847, for whon commutation mouey was puld, or bonds given, was 101,546, of whom only 25 were bonded. Of these, 43,208 were Germans, 40,820 Irish, and 6,501 English. The commissioners, during that period, re-ceived of commutation money, \$101,109, lines under Act of May 5th, 1847, \$520. Total, \$101,677—and expended \$30,585. Leaving a surplus of \$71,692.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

from the town of Burlington for the year oading June 1st, 1847: 16,354 bushels Oats; 118,928 bushels Corn; 207,948 bushels Wheat; 666 bushels Bonns; 599 bushels Flaxsead; 1,847 bushels Barley: 32,221 barrels Flour; 384 barrels Whishkey; 1,643 tons Fork, Bacon, and Lard; 150 tons large; 23 tons dry Hides. The total imports of the year are stated at 14,250. The matter of steumbout arrivals during the year and \$21. WESTERN NEWS.

AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF MEM-HIS.—The Memphis Appeal contains the long-ocked-for statement of the condition of this ank. The report of the President of the bank

"Upon a most rigid classification of the as-sets of the bank into good doubtful, and bad, we find the stock worth, after satisfying all deads upon the back, \$86 per share of \$100taking no calculations upon \$278,475 held nder the classification of doubtful and bad.— This debt has been placed under special management, and already more than \$20,000 has been recured by vigilant exertion. It is hoped that something may be realized from the imnense sunt."

Gov. Martin of Alabama, has again issued his proclamation, calling on the citizens to fill the requisition for a battalion of infantry made on that State last spring.

HARRISON MONUMENT .- The Cincinnati Atlas of last week contains the proceedings of a meetng of the friends and fellow-soldlers of the late resident Harrison, held in that city on the 5th of October, at which General Junies Taylor preided, and E. D. Mansfield, Esq., acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by Col. Charles S. Todd, of Kentucky, resoluions were adopted in favor of erecting a Monunent to the memory of Ganeral Harrison, at North Bend, and inviting his friends to convene in Cincianation the 6th of November next, to consult upon the subject, and to take such meauren as may be deemed best to secure like end

WHITE WATER CANAL.-Water has been left into this canal, all along the line; and boats are expected to commence running to-day.

COLUMBIE AND XENIA RAILBOAD. - Madison county as well as Greene, has voted the sub-cription to the Xenin and Columbus Railroad. The directors have advertised for sontracts as

far as the forks of Darby. A VETERAN .- John Van Hoozer, now living in Sullivan county, Tennessee, in 114 years of age, and has voted at every Presidential election

hat has been hold in the United States. A carpenter of Galena has contracted to build a splendid hotel, large enough to accommodate one hundred boarders, at the falls of the St. Croix. It is supposed that when the building is finished, the Falls will become a fashionabla resort. The scenery to the neighborhood is wild and interesting. There are good hunting and fiching for sportsmen, and the lumber business is rapidly increasing.—St. Louis Un-

Four hundred and eleven marriaga liceoses ware granted at Clucinuati during the quarter ending September 1st.

Captain Tanneyman, a recruiting officer in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, the IJ. S. service, assaulted Mr. Savron at Canion, Ohlo, for commenting on the war and its

Hon. B. Y. Owsley .- We are gratified to earn that this geathernau is improving rapidly and real estate \$1.503,620:40. rom the fracture of his leg, received several weeks since in a fall from his horse. Woundertand he will be able to enter upon the duties of his office as Register in the course of the next month. He is still confined at the house where he was first taken. We were mistaken in sayag that the hip joint was dislocated. The bonwas fractured just below the joint .- Danville

Ky.) Tribune. The Madison and Indianopolis rail road has een completed clear through, and the citizens of Indiauopolis had a jollification on the strength of it, on Friday, of last week.

Gov. Bras and John Woon, Auditor of State ANOTHER REQUISITION FOR Tagors .- The

Washington Union announces that the War Department has determined to raise two more regiments forthwith, one from Tennessee and the other from Michigan. JAMES RIVER AND KANAWIIA CANAL-The

ivision of the canal. The hids were very nunerons, and the work is said to have been undertaken at uncommon low rates. MAIL TO LEXINSTON .- We learn that a contract has been made with the l'ost Office De-partment, by Mr. DeCourcy, lo transport the

The ionigiration of the Governor of Tenlessee took place at Nashville on Saturday last, n presence of a large concourse of people. The The retiring Governor, in a briefaddress, very

handsomely surrendered the office into the hands of his successor Gov. Neil S. Brown followed in a speech which we think all must unite with us in considering eminently appropriate to such an oc-

The New Orleans Delta of the 5th instant ays: "Senor Don Gusto Sierra, and Senor Don Rafael Corvojai, Commissoners from Yucatan to our government, came passengers on the Ala-

THE COAL TRADE .- The Pittsburgh Gazetle of Friday, soys: One hundred and eighty-thres coal-boats have passed through the lecks of the Monougahela during the last rise, besides some fifty or sixty which floated over the comb of the dam. These

hoats contain, on an average, 150 tons of coalworth at the bank \$2 per ton. There has been about 37,500 tons shipped for the lower market during the recent freshet, and oats are yet daily starting.

Broke Jan .- David Sheely who was lately convicted of the murder of his wife, by the Harrison Circuit Court, in this State, and aentenced to be hung on the 30th Inst., broke jail on Friday night last, and had not at last accounts been

The wires on the line of the telegraph had

been put up as far as Paoli on tha 14th. We suppose they must be at Vincennes by this time. which point it crosses the Wabash river. The citizens of Vincenues are making arrange rients to have an offica established in that place. -New Albany Bulletin. FIGHERIES ON LAKE MICHIGAN.-Wo gather

from the Sheboygan Mercury some particulars respecting the fisheries on the Western shore of ampearance this senson until some months later to prison for a month, than usual, but during Suptamber large quanti-ties have been taken, and that there will probably be put up this season n greater number of barrels than any previous one. It is not uncommon to see aight or ten barrels caught at a time.—Buffalo Express. THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE .- We learn that

the members of this order at the meeting called for this purpose, determined to appropriate \$5(10) tha cost of an anticipated supper and celebration, to the purpose of relieving the sufferers by the lata accident. This la lo tha highest degree praiseworthy; and the community will proper y appreciate tha true spirit of benevolence and philauthropy which dictated this movement .-

Wisconsin .- Gov. Dodge has called an extra ession of the Territorial Legislature, to mee at Madison on the 18th last., for the express purpose of originating a new attempt to procure a State Constituthin and be admitted into the

Dr. Owen and his geological party are now nt Prairie du Chira, making out their report of the aummer explorations. The work assigned them will require another year's labor.

THE NASHVILLE EXPLOSION.—The Nashville apers of Thursday last bring us full reports of the explosion of the powder magazine in that ity on the 12th lant. Nearly 100 houses were destroyed or greatly lajured. There were be-tween 500 and 600 kegs of powder in the magazine at the time the lightning atruck it. The names of only three persona are mentioned as killed: Mrs. Marlin, a little daughter of Mrs. Brownlaw, and a Portuguese woman named Frances. About 20 persous ware wounded, most of them severely—one of whom, Mr. Caldwell, died the next

day.
The Nashville Whig says: "The destruction of windows is pretty general throughout the

\$520. Total, Burr and Ponk Packing.—We nuderstand Leaving a that our Beef Packers expect to commence operations next week. According to present ap-pearances, this business, as well as Perk packing. Iowa.—In an interesting account of Des Moines County, the Burlington Hawk Eye of 23d ult. states as follows, the exports of Produce approaching season than it has been in any form. or year—the arrangements for the purpose being very extensive. The present contract price for Boof te three dollars per handred. No contracts for Pork have thus far been entered into, so far as our knowledge entends.—Alten (III.) Telegraph.

liksn-Very anddealy, on board the stone Gen. Washington, ou Sunday avening last. Mr BEN. T. HEAD, of Franklin county, Ky.

Experi Trade. The effects of the lata famine in Great Britaio and the scarcity in other parts of Europe, ou our export trade, are thus illustrated in a report recently made by Mr. Berke, Commissioner of

the Patent office at Washington: Mr. Burke says-"It appears from the returns of the commer

cial year ending August 31st, 1947, that the following quantities of flour, wheat and other graius were, during that year, exported from the nited States, viz:bbls. 3,150,6e9 Corn Meal, 647,980 bush. 4,015,134 Whent. ndian Corn, " 17.298,744 1.826,968

88.261 1,000,003 436.88 289.613 Reducing the flour to bushels of wheat, owing five to the barrel, and the core ment alowing three to the barrel, and the aggregate number of bushels exported during the year

ending August 31, 1847, is Number of bushels exported in 1846, doring the liscal year ending June Excess of bushels of grain exported

In 1847 over exports of 1846, is \$26,661,715 The value of the whole quantity of breadtuffs and grain exported during the year ending Sept. 1, 1847, estimated at \$1,20 per bushel fair average, is \$59,288,701

by the Register of the Treasury, io the commercial returns of that

Excess in the value of the exports of 1847 over the value of the exports

Value of exports for the fiscal year

eoding Jona 30, 1846, as reported

of 1846 Thus it appears that the quantity of wheat, corn and other kinds of grain, the products the farmer, exported in 1847 exceeded the quantity of the same kinds of grain exported in 1846 by nearly twenty-seven millions of bushels. And the value of the same exports in 1817 exceed the value of those of 1846

he sum of thirty-six millions of dollars." BANKS OF NEW ORLEANS.-The following it the statement made by the Board of Currency of the Banks of New Orleans, on the 25th Sep-

tember, 1817: \$6,898,069 73 Circulation. 3.535,050 00 Other Cash Liabilities. 272,176 39 \$10,705,316 12

2,645,248 7 Other Cash Assets. 388,325 12

\$6,023,000

TAXABLE PROPERTY IN NEW YORK .- The omptroiler makes the following summary of the Assessors' valuation of Real and Personal last week. Estate in New York city, viz: 1546.

Real Estate, \$183,480,534 \$157,314,356 Personal do. 61,171,170 59,537,916 River at 101,811c Merrinine at 111,9121c. Fancy Prints 3244,952,004 Increase of Real Estate, \$3,835,852. De-

reuse of Personal, \$1,633,533. Aggregate increase taxable property, \$2,200,-Total in Water District, \$238,686,384: do.

Lamp, \$240,780,705. Sr. Louis Trans.-The following aggregate of receipts af some of the leading articles here, during the first nine months of this year, will

Board of Directors of this company met in Hemp, 70,473 bales; Lead, 618,717 pigs; Flour, Almends at 15c & B. and scarce. Prunes at 20c. & & Lynchburg, Va., last week, for the purpose of 273,371 lets, 501 half do; Wheat, 1,590,921 Zante Coranical tie. 9 3. utting under contract the works on the second bushels; Coru, 929,471 bushels; Dats, 181,060 bushels; Beans, 4,066 brls, 2,868 sacks; Pork, 37,891 hrls, 248 half do, 92,246 lbs bulk; Beef, 29 50, 2,651 brls, 1,162 tierces; Breon, 14,172 casks, 1,204 boxes, 2,237 pieces, 729,058 lbs bulk; Butter, S63 brls, 2, 102 jars, kegs, and half brls; l. ard, 65 tierces, 25,659 brls, 2,919 kegs and jars;

Whisky, 19,353 brls, Shlids.

LUMBER BUSINESS IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY MICHI-AN .- The Detroit Free Press contains a detailed account of the manufacture of Lumber in St. Clair county. ladependent of the manufacture of altingles, square limber and staves, in which there is a very heavy business done, there are 76 saws kept constantly in operation. by water and steam, by lurning out more than thirty-two millions feet per annuni. One sleans mill, owned by Hubbard & Lester, at Lexington, a thriving village just sprung into existence on Lake Iluron, about Iwenty miles from Fort Gratiol, makes between three and four millious foct per year.

DANAGE BY THE LATE STORM .- Accounts of losses by the storm in Pennsylvania and Maryland, continue to reach us. Several heildings at Glenn's Fails were washed away. Dams, bridges, embaakments, &c., were extensively carried off, or damaged. Several weeks will be required to repair the Baltimore and Washington Rail-

MICHIGAN STAVE TRACE .-- In 1846 the exports of staves from Michigan were 4,496,236, and the trade for the present year promises to be much larger. The exporte from Detroit alone aince the opening of navigation amount to two and a half millions, valued at ever \$46,000. The stave trade of Michigan this year will probably

reach \$50,000 .- Detroit Advertiser. The Ross-shire Advertiser states, that in the stomach of a cod, caught at Klshern the other day, was found part of one of the Government meal-bags, containing the broad arrow, and an order attached for fourteen pounds of meal-The inspector was a good deal nonplussed at

A blacksmith, at Manchester, who wished to hear Jenny Lind sing, made free with ten handkerchiefs belauging to the nightingale, which had been entrusted to his mother to wash. He pawned them, and with the proceeds paid for admission into the theatre. He was fined for tha ake Michigan. The lish did not make their offence, and in default of payment committed

> SOMETHING STURTLING .- A German gentlanan advertises that he has at last solved the problem which the greatest chemists have hitherto thought impossible; namely, by discovering an ingredient through which the azote of the mosphere can be totally destroyed, thus producing a perfect vacuum; a new, cheap, valuable motive power being obtained.

> > The a lesson you should head, Try again. If at first you don't succeed. Try again; Then your courage should appear, For If you will persevere, You will conquer, naver fear, Try again.

Try Agnin.

Try again.
If you would at last prevail, Try ngaiu; If you strive, 'tis no disgrace, Though you do not win the race, What should you do in that case? Try again.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER

Once or twice though you should fail,

WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. Joun. Scholagieln, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sts., Philadelphia. Prospectou of the Crisis.

Prospectus of the Crisis.'

Pattie undersigned proposes to publish a Weekly Paper, with the above title, at Mocnisties. Marshall county, Virginia. It will be devoted to Mocality. Religion, Political, and General Intelligence, and legal Emancipation. The object of the Editor will be to advance the cause of Farroux, and make the Crisis an interesting and instructiva Family Newspaper. His main purpose will be by every Peaceful. Constitutional and Christian method, to restore the prospecity of Virglela, by advocating the claims of Liberty, as the only real besis on which to bailth that prospecity.

It will be edited by Anson Ransonian, in connection with one or more corresponding Editors, whose ability is known. The advantages of maintaining a well conducted and efficient Newspaper, of an Anti-Slavery character, in the Old Rominion, can scarcely be doubted at this time.

It will labor for Education, to extend the Electiva Pranchice, and to abolish English. Monarchical, company in the prior, with the Prospectual is sent; in advance. All persons to when this Prospectual is sent; in advance. All persons to when this Prospectual is sent; are requested to forward it, with their naives, and such others as they stay be able to abtain a remain as possible, to the andersigned.

Anstron BERKSHIRE.

Moundeville, Sept. 3, A. H. 1847.

Commercial.

REMARKS. - During the last week, there has been at slight change in the product market, cates differing

ut little stare our last quotations. llregistaffs remain se before quoted, but a declins is expected as recast advices from Europe show a secious

eline since the serival of the Hibernia. In GROCEAURS, there is but fittle doing, and priceacon questly are nearly the same as last reported. The e kon trand is small, but sufficient to roual the demand. The market for Provisions is quita limited, though

notations remain at pretty nearly the same figures.-The receipts from the country are very light. We hear of but very few sales in Bugging and Rupe, which however are at higher rates than previously quated. Owing to a variety of circumstances our table of

receipts and shipments this week is not as full as we ould wish. The transactions in the dry bloods business are eavy as the last two weeks, but are stat very good. We earn that there are yet considerable quantities of Goods in the way, which are to arrivate a few days; also, tha ome of our large houses have purchasors at it in the Eastern elizes. Stocks on hand are very good. Assuon

as farmers get in their crops li la anticipated that burn ess will be considerably Increased. The weather since our last has been very warm and renerally clear, indeed it has been as fine as rould be wished both for business and pleasura, and with flatter

ng prospects of rontinuation. At 4 o'clock there was but little more than 7 feet 1

sches water in the ransi. The river on Taesday alabt was still fulling at Pitts wigh, with but 6 feet of water in the channel. At this pulat it continues to recede slowly, but there is still audilent water for largest sized boats in New Orleans trade. BACON,-There is very little coming in from the ountry, and the supply in market limited. There le ut little fluctuation in polices. We quote sides from waone at The shoulders at 61 27c; and Hame at Thursto

lagged thams most with sale at 9c. BROOMS-We quote best qualities Shakur broom at 2 50 per dezen, and common at 1 25cot 50.

BUTTER.-Fresh table butter commands in the arai ket 15/4/25c BEESWAX-Steady at 20/222c per lb.

BEANS .- From wagons 75c. and stores \$1.00 per COTTON .- No transactions. COTTIIN VARNS,-Sales at 7], 8] and 9]c. for the

ferent numbers. CHRESE -Sules at 7071c. Stock light. COAL.-We quote Pittsburgh delivered at 124c retail and 9100 toe wholesalr.

CHRHADE.-We quote patent, tard and oil cordage at He and Manilla at 20. CANRILES,-Wu quote Star at 23c; Speim at 30323 Mould at 103 10). COFFEE.- Holders are asking higher rates than at our ast dates, but we have heard of no sales of magnitude

bare on Monday at Sie CATTLE .- Sales of Beeves at from 3! to 4h per cwit Sheep \$1 50 to \$3, according to quality. Hogs \$2 to 25 Bosides the above, the Bank have loans on gross. Lambs \$1 to 1 50 Calves for veal \$2 to 3. Cows liscount, payable at maturity, \$5,041,410:22, and Calves \$15 to 25. (The number of cattle, &c., slaughtered each week

above last quotations. We hard of non rale of 200

for city consumption, embraces shust the following amount, 225 head of cattle, 660 sheep and Lasats; 400 Hoge and 200 Calves. The rates remain the same as quoted DRY GOODS-Cabot A and Chicange D cottonest 29-Great Pulls, Massachuseits, &c , & Corfe, A. C. A. ticks 146#15c. Meibuen ticks 10] #17c. Bing Prints Full

ny from 3 3 13; according to quality and style. Bleached roads - 3t inch the belief the 30 lunk do Se FLOI'R -We heard of sale of 200 bble City Mills Tour on vesterday at \$4 (0; and of 300 do at same price

FEATHERS.-We quote, from wagons, 25c.; store, 27 cents. FLAVSEED.-Sales fram warons at \$0, and stores at No cents. FURL-Wood selling at \$2 25@ 32 50 p cord. FRI ITS,-We quote In led Applea from wagons at 50 give our readers a prelty correct cooception of St. Louis Irade. We copy from the Era:

Tobacco, 10,362 hhds, 5,328 boxes, 115 hales;

es P B. M. R. Raisins at \$2.75 \$\pi\$ 3.00 \$\pi\$ by. S. S.

> FISH .- The quantity as well as quality in market in ery lunited. Ws quote Mackerel No. 3, largs, at \$9,00. 12R MV.-Wequote 1'ern, from wagoos, at 359 toc., and from stores, 4'e. Hats from wagons, 2'c.: stores, 30c -

> GUNNY BAGS -- Sales at 90% 20c HEM?' -None in market, consequently but few trans-

GINSENG-We unote at 25 auto. We hour of sales

HAY .- Sales by the boat load at \$11, per ton. Retail

Rye. Sic.

a) 65c.

tRON .- Charcoal bloom, is in drinand at 4c, and stone roal at Sle JEANS AND LIVSEY .- We quote the former at rom 20 to 40c, according to quality, and the latter at from ti to the

LEAD,-lig ranges at \$1@4 (2) and 1 %. Bar from 1.4 Rtt .- The supply of this article is very limited and very little coming in. We heard of a sale this morning of 2000 His barrel lard at 91c. Selling from wagons 84

LEATHER.-WequoteSkirting at 200026; Sole leath ec at 18:3:20e p g. Upper at \$18(0325 p dos. Cal kina wax at \$152924 P doz. Bridle at \$24@820 P dos. Kips at \$30306 P doz.

Mitt.ASSES .- Smull demand, bet holders firm at 34c.

M ADDIER -ts held at 14 and 16 cents.

ner's Oil \$16@32t per blil, as per quality.

MUSPARD SEED-Sales nen made at \$28\$2 %superior quality will bring \$2 50. NAILS .- Wa quote at 41841c. (III.4-We have no change in make We quota Lard Dil at 65 @70e per galton. Linneed Oit 55 240c. Tan-

PORK-We quote Mess at \$13, Prims \$11, Rump \$11. RICE...The supply in market very light. Bales from tore at 71 @ 8c. SALT-The Kanawha Company have further adranced their rates. We quote from store and river st

me, and Inspection St'GAR-tlas an upward tendency, the best canging from 74 to 74e. Extreme prices are 61@73. SHOT-By the ker St 50: bars at \$1.25. FOAP .- We quoir No. 1 at 4le. STARCH.-Wa quots a very superior article, mads

SEEDS.-From store, we quote Seed Rys at 6th per *14h.; Clover \$4 75@5; Timothy. (pure) \$3 50@3 75; Red Ton 75e: Orehand Grass, We to \$ 1; Blue Grass (clean) \$1,50, Bine tiram (ettipa) 62] @65. TALLOW-Wa quote at Sie. TIN PLATE-We hear of no alteration from the cices of our last \$10 at 10 50.

om the best wheat, at 5]c. at which prica larga quanti-

es ara sold each week from the manufactory of Meson

Swathmey & Tyler, on Main street. Sales from store

Varehouse, at the following rates, viz. 1 of No. 1, st \$5, 3 do, No. 2, at 4,30, 4,75 and 4,00; and 7 do, No. 3, at 2,72. 2,45, 2,90, 3,55, 2,40 and 2,55. At the Planters' Whichouse, sales of 3 hhds, No. 3, at \$3,05, 3,05 and Note at Todd's Warehouse sinca last Wednesday, 62 For first rate from " Second

TOBACCO .-- II hide were sold this morning at Todd's

Poc first rate from Third WHEAT-Our mills are now paying 90c # bushel fo all good qualities. WOOL .- We quote clean at 23c. WHISKEV-Wn quota Rectified at 101 2 194c; and

Sold at the Planter's Ware-hos

reek, 3t hints, ae follows:

Raw 19.70191. MECHANICS TOOL STORE. J. H. SMUTH,
Place and Edge Tool Manufacturer,
And Whalesale and Rotal Douler in
Builders' Hardware, and Machanio's
Tools Generally.

CidOPER'S, Carpenter's, Cabinet, Wagon and Chair Maker's Tools of every description, always on hand or made to order at short notice. Also, Greenwood's and other Locks and Latches. Broad, Narrow, and Chargess Buttis; Cabinot Hardware, Mahogany Knobs, add a general awortment of Hardware, such as used by Hunsa Builders and Cabinet Makers. All of which will be sold at maintain such as

ISAAC PUGH & CO.,

Window Papers, Fire Board Prints. &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable Witolesale and Retail. Country asserbants are any invited to rail.

cept 18, 1867—ly

No. 118, Chesnus Street-PHILADELPHIA American & French Paper Hangings, Borders, Fresco & Column Papera, Wid

No. 531, Main St. opposite Bank of Ky LOUISVILLE: HAWafways for sale; Whelende and Botolik of the memoral of the patterns of Paper Banking Banking and led by 19AAC PUGH & CO.

The Autumn Wind.

BY HON. MRS. NORTON. Hosa, mooning outumn wlnd! be still, be still Tay grieving voice forbiddeth hearts to rest: We hear thee sweeping down the lonely hill, And mournful thoughts steal o'er the human

breast, Why wilt thou hannt us, with thy voice unkind, Sadd'ning the earth? Hush, moaning autumn

Toss not the branching trees so wildly high, Filling the forest with thy dreary sound: Without THY aid the hnes of summer die, And the sear leaves fall scatter'd to the ground. Thou dost but hasten, needlessly unkind, The winter's task, thou mouning autumn wind

Sweep not through Ocean's caves with hollow Driving our fair ships to some rock-bound

While the vex'd sea foams wrathful to the shore, The enilor's wife looks shuddering from the isnd, And widow'd hearts for many a year shall find

Death in thy voice, then moaning antumn wind! gay, Roam not, oh howling Spirit of Despoir! As though thou wert a creature socking proy, And where the land look'd richest, found

We have enough of memories ankind, Without thy voice, then meaning autumn wind

Thee the sad mourner lists, and turns to weep In the blank silence of her lonely home; The sick man hears and starts from broken

sleep,
And the night-wanderer sighs-compell'd to While the poor shiver, for their huts unkind Bar thee not out, thou searching autumn wlad

Back to the barren hill and lonely glen! Here let the wandering of thy echoes cease; Sadly thou coundest to the hearts of men,Hush thy wild voice, sud let the earth heve peace; Or, if no chain thy restless will can bind, Sweep through the desert, mouning autumn

My life is like the Summer Rose. By How. K. H. Wolde, whose death recently took place in New Orleans, of the yellow fever.

"My life is like the summer rose That opens to the morning sky, But ere the shades of evening close Is scattered on the ground—to die? Yet on the rose's humble bed The sweeter dews of night are shed, As if she wept the waste to see-But none shall weep a tear for me?

"My life is like the autumn leaf That trembles in the moon's pale ray, Its hold is fraii-Its date is brief. Resiless and soon to pass eway. Yet, ere that less shall full and fade. The parent tree will mourn its shade. The winds bewait the leafless tree, But none shall breathe a sigh for me!

"My life is like the prints which feet Have lell on Tampa's desert strand; Soon as the rising tide shall beat, All trace will vanish from the saud; Yet, as if grieving to efface All vestige of the human race, On that loan shore loud moans the soa,-But none, alas! shall mourn for me!

The Aristocracy of Names.

Our readers are aware that the strange ivate vices are public benefits;" and

siasm of the vulgar in their aspirations after they are banditti; and in Germany, some after she had been with us two years, that eities, where they are so wild, and the classe through more bread and butter and lea; after she had been with us two years, that smile on, for the wisdom of the learned Thirty Years' War, were enacted in a mill. Theban is foolishness. Such aspirations Most people, in fact, have a strong objective desired for her. are the beginning of all refinement. They tion to names that are associated with the lead, it is true, to the perpetration of innumerable enricatures; but these in time ing Mason, by simply doubling the s, so as correct themselves, or are corrected by col. to make himself Masson, laughs at deteclision, till every day some individuals, rising tion; although a Tailor has less facility of gradually above the mass, ascend into the escape—and more need of it; he tries Tayregion of true taste—or what is taken for lor, and probably shakes his head; then the such by the present generation. And what other syllable, Tailour; and if still appalis true of individuals, is true of nations, led by the horrors of the name, he makes and of society at large. The history of it, as a last resource. Tailyour. manners and costume, or, so to speak, But there are other associations still more Fashion, is the history of virtue and intelli. frightful, as in the Scotch name Boaz. gence. How many revolutions have we which is identical, at least in sound, with passed through, before reaching our present that of the insect called by the English. simplicity of attire! And how many hor. bug. The desperate efforts made here by rors have we encountered before subsiding the hereditary victims are truly alarming. into our present condition of comparative Some write the word Bogie; but finding charity and peace! Our contemporaries that they have thus got into the spiritual are better, as well as better dressed than world, they rush madly into Bogue, and their ancestors; and our posterity will be sometimes Boog. When a name, on the better, and better dressed, than ourselves, other hand, has a meaning complimentary Already our women have more elegance to its possessor, the grand disideratum is, to grown ashamed of their pig-tailed coats, not a thread of which will survive for their heirs and it is neatly and decisively modernized for an hour. at law. Already, in like manner, do we into Archbold. Frequently the only fault but, nevertheless, she went; and it was the begin to pick up little thieves and beggars complained of is the want euphony—as in from the streets, to imprison them in schools, instead of contaminating them in jails; to turn them to knowledge and industry, instead of confirming them in ignorance and crime; and to lead them on to public usefulness, rather than the hulks and the gal. to Miss Mucklewham? But thanks to the markable, from the outrageous violation of lows. Condemn not, therefore, the vulgergenteel, any more than our ancestors, for, like the latter, they are pilgrims on the road, and their very errors are paths that

But there is one thing in the general bearing and tendency of the present age towards the Genteel which is a little puzzling-not that we think the thing unnatural or improper in itself, but we cannot this species of mania, some diverged into Greeks and Turks, Gc. well see in what way the result is to benefit society. Gaudy or ill-matched colors be definitely all connection with poetical in- THE ATHEIST.—The sense of guilt will tray a mental struggle, which may end in mortality, called themselves Burness. Mill, sometimes cow the proudest philosophy.advancing the individual in the path to in like manner, was made Mills, and was then sunk entirely in Milne; and Home language and movements of the body, may in like manner result in an approach to.

In the path to in like manner, was made Mills, and was then sunk entirely in Milne; and Home language and movements of the body, may in like manner result in an approach to.

In those great persons, who are too proudest philosophy.—

The atheist may speculate, and go on speculation, but then sunk entirely in Milne; and Home ulating till he is brought up by annihilation; he may then return to life, and reason away what we please of lilies, and lions rampant, the difference between good and evil; he advancing the motivous in the pour taste; and a control, however rude, of the language and movements of the body, may in like manner resolt in an approach to wards politicenes. But personal associations are only inefined associations are only interested to the most attractions are only instance, the whole race of Smiths get on instance, the whole race of Smiths get on writing their name Smyth, or even reach the me plus ultra Smythe, cui bono? The plus ultra Smythe, cui bono? In the same into Grahame, rest with delighted prince the members are constituted as a manure directly and the members are constituted, foregoes an humble independency, it may be called an advance, having found the farmer was being with which in any case, he can the farmer was being for the proposed to the same principle, is pluralized John, and this made into Johnes, and Jones.

But personal associations are only ineficially and sleep soundly in his bed: for his instance, the whole race of Smiths get on its probable origin, Comyng; and those with elongating Graham, rest with delighted principle. It is considered at instance, laving the manner of the body, may on the same principle, is pluralized John, and this made into Johnes, and Jones.

But personal associations are only ineficially with the disact vious them to get back Cumming to the walled in by blank, windowless dwellings; you come out upon an open space strewed in the black roins that some late fire has left; you pass by a mountain of casts away things, the rubbish of centuries, and on it of the proposed of the every advance the multitudinous tribe makes in this direction defeats its own object. If Smythe were a good, or a beauty in itself—if it were the beau ideal of Smith—that if it were the beau ideal of Smith—that is smythematically add, are always sought to be washed out. White becomes Whyte, and is then entirely obliterated in Wight; and Brown, after passing through the intermediate on his soul. Then it is, then it is that what out of the pattern of the pit to the gallery. Liberty have no concern; but let him once turn his is a more invigorating cordial than Tokay.—Sher.stone.

Some inent from the pit to the gallery. Liberty there was no concern; but let him once turn his is a more invigorating cordial than Tokay.—Sher.stone. would be another thing; but it does not even make the name a dyssyllable—it Broun. diate Browne, relinquishes its identity in may happen beyond the grave becomes no matter of indifference; and though his realeaves it the same short, squart, ruturier In all these transformations the aim is son may seem to have proved that death is word as ever. Nothing, in fact, can be done for Smith but giving it an amiable prename, or, better still, a utile. Sir Sidney Smith, for instance, has a decidedly measure accomplish this by misspelling the aristocratic sound; and this has no dependence upon its personal associations, other-we have received from our parents. We once a knew an instance, and rather molish his conclusions.—Washington Alls. wise Adam Smith would be recognized as an instructive one, in which this nominal fon. the legitimate chief of the clan. Without distinction was carried progressively on with a prename at all, Count Smith, and Baron Smith, so common on the continent, are highly respectable; and if a suggestion had he was born in a station in which peo-

one of the most distinguished petronymics west coast of Scotland, and bring a ament in the kingdom. The match alkided to was fellow, was on some eccusion promoted to reckoned a mesalliance on the part of the lover, who was accordingly threatened to be discarded by his family; and he was became all on a sudder prodigitually genteel.

Lot two most goodly virgins came in place, Linked, arm in arm, in lovely wise; With countonance demark, and modest grace to discarded by his family; and he was therefore advised to confer upon the name What first put it into his head, it is hard of his lovely bride his own title, and call to say; but certain it is, that a little twirl himself Prince Smith.

great advantage. There is one of the nov-els of Miss Edgeworth—we forget which— hame. In two years uffer this consumnavey figures as the hero. Harvey! Only of £200) by a distant relation, and Mr. fancy John, Peter, or even William Har- Cuninghame determined to retire from vev as the here of a novel! But Miss his employer's counter, and take one Edgeworth was too well acquainted with of his own. While looking out for a pro-

gineral I was christened?" "Sure it's time to be off, when I have plain John Cuningham. paid the fare, and forgotten the rint. Bad

have starved us entirely?"

thesis has been maintained before now that Muhler, it is quite a molendinary curiosity. form.—Chambers' Journal. We fancy Mr. Muhler was some centuries some may have wondered at the desperate ago Herr Muhler, and we long to ask him, ingenuity which could work evil into guod When did you come over?" This exby the simple rule of multiplication. But pression, hy the way, come over, is very we live in a world of seening anomalies; captivation. Some came over with the of her matchless features, and the marble individuals are over-mastered in their collections and the breadth of the wise, and foolish alike, co-operative uncon. ocean counts to our imagination like an adwise, and looksh alike, co-operative uncon.

sciously, in the great work of human pro.

ditional space of time. A foreign miller, that should have illuminated that perfect and stood on one leg a-piece, and hopped, that should have illuminated that perfect and stood on one leg a-piece, and hopped, and stood on one leg a-pie As a familiar illustration of what we an English miller. In England, gentry of mean—the philosopher smiles at the enthu. this profession may be thieves, (as it used to mean—the philosopher smiles at the enthu. this profession may be theres, (as it used to season of the vulgar in their aspirations after the fashion to represent them,) but abroad distress was extreme when we discovered, rather than hunt for them in courts and they are banditti; and in Germany, some vulgarities of a common trade. An aspir-

> Mucklewham. Somebody says, in the Waverly novels, that he could not think Venus beautiful if announced in a drawing. garments. room as Miss Mac-Jupiter. What would he think, then, if presented for a quadrille street by a young woman in the European

> tions are good, is not approved of for a name. tempt at concentinent! It was actually Burn (a stream) was sought to be made a not until she turned towards me the exquilittle grander, by being given in the plural, site profile, which nothing could change, Burns; but personal associations, as we that I recognized our once beautiful Kahave already observed, having no effect in tinko!"—Wayfaring Sketches among the Burnes; while others, determining to sever

at the end of his written name subsided But even a prename alone may be of gradually into an e, and at last, to all inin which a gentleman of the name of Har- tion, he was left very unexpectedly the sum

the philosophy of names to commit such a per place for his intended establishment, a blunder; she made the individual Clarence new change occurred in his name corres-Harvey; and the name has never to this ponding with the expansion of his idean in day been objected to even among the female teens. Our own attention was first great surprise of his acquaintance. Mr. attracted to the importance of names by Coyuinghame. But it so happened that, the case of an adventurer in London whom before he had quite fixed upon a site for his we knew personally. He was a country- "warehouse," he was quite fixed himself in man of the Princess Smith alluded to, and admiration of a young lady, the heiress of a Round our calm dwellings, when our hearts are had come up to push his fortune in the mu- tallow-chandler; and as she was much sical line. Being really a person of fair struck with his person, and the uncommon abilities, he obtained a few pupils, and had even a couple of little songs published by the music-sellers; but it would not do. He did not make enough to keep his family, the course of his courtship a new change (for he had brought his wife and child with occurred in his name, and he was now Mr him.) and when want began to stare them Coynynghame. It is supposed that this was in the face, and pinch too, as well as stare—
in homage to the taste of the hoiress; and
he at length made up his mind, though with
many bitter regrets, to go back to Connaught. What could he do? Nobody cared about songs by R. A. R-; and It was not so easy, however, to place himto this day their merits remain an impene- self in other respects in statu into. His trable mystery. We were in the music capital was by this time nearly all gone; shop when he was closing the publishing transaction, and he had occasion to sign his he was compelled to step behind the countries.

> luck to the name! If the initials have progress. The mistake was to suppose that any science, to have cause to complain that brought us to this, wouldn't the rest of it change of position rendered a change in the we are forced to be idle for want of work. ave starved us entirely?"
>
> name an advantage, or that any additional But this, you will say, is work only for the "The man is an ass!" mused the public dignity could be derived from spelling it learned; others are not capable either of if he had brayed worse than a donkey!" the shopman; but a name is no indication to a man totally illiterate. But, if any man Sometimes it is considered advantageous of rank, any more than rank is an indicu- be so unlearned, as to want entertainment to give one's name a foreign air; as if we tion of virtue. After all, we believe the of the little intervals of accidental solitude, were valuable exotics naturalized in the most frequent revolutions in names have which frequently occur in almost all condicountry, but still looking brown and yellow, been the result of mere accident, such as tions (except the very meanest of the peoas it were, in honor of our origin. Thus the ignorance of the parties of the mystery ple, who have business enough in the plain Miller is homely and sturdy (though of orthography, and the disregard in which necessary provisions for life,) it is truly a not overly honest) till it is improved into such niceties were held before the language great shame both to his parents and himself;

> > "Katinko was more like the most enquisite statue than a human being—the repose general among living beings than we are disposed to admit. The mind, the intellect, countenance, existed not, and she was a joined with so much innocence, I think it and indulged in other saltatory tokens of she had consented to enter on a new line of so troublesome and dangerous. life very different from that we could have We are here among the vast and noble tations of their own in reference to those vi-

formed at the little theatre at Athens.

floating veil, which completed her native and expenseful luxury.

last we saw of her, with her simple, childlike manners, and her picturesque Albanian

"About a year after, I was accosted in the taste of the times, the name is nearly obsolete, and our fair partner is now Miss Not only was she loaded with feathers and ribbons, but her face was positively masked A familiar object, even when its associa- in paint, applied seemingly without any nt.

been adopted, which was kindly and happile think very little, and frequently know ly made, on the occasion of the marriage of an additional little, about their patronymics. He was an errand-lad and porter in a draper's shop in one of the larger towns on the it holds.—Fuller.

Linked, arm in arm, in lavely wise;
With countenance demnre, and modest grace,
They numbered even steps and equal pace:
Of which the oldest that Yidelia hight,
Like snnny beams throw from christal face,
That could have daz'd the rash beholder's sigh And round about her head did shine like Hou . en's light. She was arrayed all in lily white, And to her right hand here a cup of gold,

And in her other hand she fast did hold A book that was both sign'd and sesi'd Wherein dark things were writ, hard to b ifer young sister, that Speranza hight, Was elad in blue, that her beseemed well;

Not all so cheerful seemed sho of sight As did her sister, whether dread did dwell, Or anguish in her heart, is hard to tell: Upon her arm a silver anchor loy, And ever up to heaven, as she did pray, Her steadfast eyes were bout, nor swerved

> Oh, Think not less I Love Thee. SY W. P. GALLAGHER. Oh, think not less I love thee, That our paths are parted now-For the stars that burn above thee, Are not truer than my vow As the fragrance to the blossom, An the moon unto the night, Our love is to my bosom— the sweetness and its light.

Oh, think not less I love thee,
That thy hand I thus resign—
In the heav'n that bends above thee, I will claim thee yet as mine. Through the vision of Life's morning Ever fitted one like thee— And thou, Life's lapse adorning, Shalt hence that vision be.

"Goodness gracious! Ralph Abereromby! Why did you not mention this before? And are you really off now—with a fortune in that name?"

office in the so much as that which I hear very office, what was to be done? He had the good sense to take a porter's employment again, and became once more out of the pass his time." It would have been but ill spoken by Methusaleh in the nine hundred in that name?"

office in the so much as that which I hear very office, what was to be done? He had the good sense to take a porter's employment again, and became once more of the lear very office, what was to be done? He had the good sense to take a porter's employment again, and became once more of the lear very office, what which I hear very office, from us, who have not time enough to at-In this history we see movement without thin to the utmost perfection of any part of shop. "But Ralp Abercromby R——! very proper for the porter to abandon his rive from letters. I know they are not; and the sure." This profound reflection Mr. Muller; but when this again becomes had attained its present fixed and regular for a very small portion of any ingenious art will stop up all those gaps of our time : chemistry, or history, or gardening, or twenty other things, will do it usefully and pleasantly; and if he hannes to the land of the the pleasantly; and, if he happen to set his we live in a world of seeming anomalies; captivation. Some came over with the and however difficult their reconciliation. Saxons, some with the Normans—it mate and however difficult their reconciliation. Saxons, some with the Normans—it mate and however difficult their reconciliation. Saxons, some with the Normans—it mate and however difficult their reconciliation to immoderately, that will over the shared in a deficiency community to all do it; no wood will be thick enough to hide affections upon poetry (which I do not ad-

scenes of nature; we are there among the ands, but to be conversing on foreign sub-"Just at this time some young men, re- pitiful shifts of policy: we walk here in the jects, and whispering confidentially. Mr. turning from their colleges in Europe, full light and open ways of the divine bounty; of enthusiasm for their country and its de we grope there in the dark and confused and setting an awful example to his chil parted glory, determined to revive several of labyrinths of human malice : our senses are dren in the way of appetite, was conveying the ancient tragedies, and have them per liere feasted with the clear and genuine the two young Toodles on his knees to Birtaste of their objects, which are all sophis. mingham by special engine, and was con-"A prima donna was, of course, indis- ucated there, and for the most part over. templating the rest over a barrier of bread pensably requisite, and some one had, most whelmed with their contraries. Here pleaunfortunately, caught a glimpse of Katinko, sure looks, methinks, like a beautiful, con. sou wester hat and mourning slops, presentwandering among the vine walks of our stant, and modest wife; it is there an im- ed himself and was received with a general garden, when the evening breeze had lifted pudent, fickle, and painted harlot. Here rush of brothers and sisters.—Dombey and from her beautiful face the long folds of the is harmless and cheap plenty; there guilty Son.

I shall only instance in one delight more, "She was not proof against the golden the most natural and best natured of all of these elegant creatures, their notes, their through the narrow streets of the city at three-fourth bred heifer, only 18 months old offers which were instantly made to induce her to go on the stage, and she left us almost secretly for Athens, where she was to he insecretly for Athens, structed in her new calling. It was in vain nothing but the effects and improvements of ally engage our attention as these our feath- ants of the old Ionian race; all (even yon- proved stock. How many native grass-fed eatwe remonstrated; nothing we could offer his own art and diligence; to be always could compensate to her ambitious old gathering of some fruits of it and at the modes of that humblest mud cottage) are at.

The many many many many engage our attention as these our feather of the window der Empress that sits throned at the window of that humblest mud cottage) are at.

And how long will it take our farmers to understand their true threest, by engrafting the improvements of the could offer his own art and diligence; to be always all the gay world of the meads, the eylphs of that humblest mud cottage) are at. Afready our women have more elegance to its possessor, the grand disideratum is, to and less busile; and already our men have make it as plain as possible. Thus Archifiguring as a princess or queen, were it but grown ashamed of their pig-tailed coats, not bald is somewhat equivocal as it stands; for an hour God, that all his works are good:

> ploughman, and a grazier; and if any man bliect that the second of these was a murwhich they were made, and to which they must return, and pay at last for their sus-

> Behold the original and primitive nobility of all those great persons, who are too

quire respect, than by insisting on it; and it sometimes answers their purpose, as it sometimes answers their purpose, as it

perish into a diocese, and improve th the least benefice into a bishopric.—Fuller. The affidavit of a poet carrieth but

as I said it partickler along o' Rob, I'm sure. I starts light with Rob only; I comes to a branch; I takes on what I finds there: and a whole train of ideas gets coupled on to him. afore I knows where I am, or where they comes from. What a Junction a tea, and proceeded to solidify with a great weight of bread and butter; charging his young daughters meanwhile to keep plenty of hot water in the pot, as he was uncom-mon dry, and should take the indefinite quantity of "a sight of mugs," before his lawful succession, and by serving out small doses of tea in like manner with a spoon; which snacks had such a relish in the mouths of these young Toodles, that, after partaking of the same, they performed private dances of ecstaey aniong themselves. feeting, however, to have no further expec-Toodle, in the midst of this family group, and butter, when Rob, the Grinder, in his

Biggs.—I have always been an admirer The antiquity of his art is certainly not to be contested by any other. The first of the pool are dormant, or hidden from our three men in the world, were a gardener, a sight; the quadrupeds, lew and warv, veil derer, I desire he would consider, that as ways, they give a character to spring, and soon as he was so, he quitted our profession, are identified with it; they enchant and suppose, that Ecclesiasticus forbids us to animation, hilarity, and glee; they cluster hate husbandry; "Because," said he, "the Most high has created it." We are all year, and, unrepining through cold and

Some means to action the still air that you breathe is loaded with itself, almost independent of any other aids cation to the land, salt is likely to be of great cation to the land, salt is likely it sometimes answers their purpose, as it does a highwayman's in regard to money.

Shenstone.

The scent of cition, and pointegranate finds and appliances, and puts, with very moder ate help, the whole domain of philosophy, the Bazaar) with the dry, dead perfume of strange spices. You long for some signs of command. Why, gentlemen, a man is all the weeds which choke, and the insects which the weeds which choke, and the insects which Ar. ounce of mirth, with the same degree of grace, will serve God farther than a pound of sadness.—Fuller.

Strange spices. I ou long ior some signs or life, and tread the ground more heavily, as though you would wake the sleepers with books. I do not mean to put the two books the world who possesses two books. I do not mean to put the two books from germinating when they are sufficiently which I am about to comment on, upon the saturated with a solution of it. No fear, however, need be entertained of its effect when the A contented mind extendeth the amallest parish into a diocese, and improve the parish pari Again and again you meet turbans, and for your study and perusal. I am only faces of men, but they have nothing for you; mentioning them as representatives of what no welcome—no wonder—no wrath—is most excellent, though different in de-

Mr. Toodle, cindery and swart, was re-freshing himself with tea, in the bosom of self before us: two young female alaves, of its epithets in Greek and Latin freshing himself with ten, in the bosom of self before us: two young remains alayes, of its epitiets in Greek and Latin terms, his family. Mr. Toodle had only three both with most pleasing countenances, stood but in very many cases they are the mere stages of existence. He was either taking refreshment in the bosom just mentioned, or refreshment in the bosom just mentioned, or one round the neck of the other; their attended in the properties in Greek and Latin terms, but in very many cases they are the mere refreshment in the bosom just mentioned, or one round the neck of the other; their attended in the properties in Greek and Latin terms, but in very many cases they are the mere refreshment in the bosom just mentioned, or he was tearing through the country at from titude, as well as the strong likeness between forded the poor sufferer in body or in limit

nected, which panted, and gasped, and or four Turks were discussing, with considnected, which panted, and gasped, and or four furks were discussing, with considering the most charm away the sense of pain! The chased, and wore themselves out, in a most unsparing manner, while Mr. Toodle led a mild and equitable life. "Polly, my gal," just before we came in, and one of the paraid Mr. Toodle, with a young Toodle on each knee, and two more making tea for him, and plenty more scattered about—Mr. Toodle was never out of children, but allowed to his newly-purchased to have plants which were "all-good." It was the youngest they had "honesty true lore to large the price of one of the most charm away the sense of pain! The women; but the bargain had been struck good-looking man, was paying down the money. When this was combined to his newly-purchased to have plants which were "all-good." In the charm away the sense of pain! The women is the most charm away the sense of pain! The women is the paraid to the sufferer; its influence unknown. And then the good herbalist of old process. The paraid the paraid that the sufferer; its influence unknown and the money. When this was combined to have plants which were "all-good." In the paraid that the paraid that the sufferer; its influence unknown and the paraid that the paraid that the paraid that the sufferer; its influence unknown and the paraid that the parai Toodle was never out of children, but always kept a good supply on hand—"You an't seen our Biler lately, have you?"— and the most timid of the two sisters whom he had selected. Nothing could have been tain to look in to-night. It's his right evening, and he's very regular." "I suppose," said Mr. Toodle, relishing his meal infinitely, "as our Biler is a doin' now as well itely, "as our Biler is a doin' now as well concluded, and they knew that the moment in the whose fate. I hand, he motioned to his newly-purchased could assuage anger by their "loosesuifs; they had "honesty, true-love, and he was." The cayennes, the soys, the keet ups, and extratropical condiments of days, were not required, when the thicket would produce "poor man's sauce alone, and hedge-mustaid;" woods and wilds around, when they itely, "as our Biler is a doin' now as well as a boy can do, ch, Polly?" "Oh! he's of separation was arrived, she whose fate of such delicate viands as "fat-hen, quarters, way-bread, butter and codlins and cream," afforded no bill of fare. No one ever yet the same of separation was arrived, she whose fate of such delicate viands as "fat-hen, quarters, way-bread, butter and codlins and cream," afforded no bill of fare. No one ever yet the same of separation was arrived, she whose fate of separation was arrived, she whose fate of such delicate viands as "fat-hen, quarters, way-bread, butter and codlins and cream," afforded no bill of fare. No one ever yet the same of separation was arrived, she whose fate of separation was arrived. ured way, and shovelling in his bread and butter with a clasp-kriife, as if he were sto-king himself, "because that don't look well; do it, Polly?" "Why, of course it don't, father. How can you ask!" "You see, signal. A alight tremor shook the frame of the recorded by the old simplers, at their berb Soliture.—The first minister of State my boys and gals," said Mr. Toodle, look- the young slave; her arms fell powerless at "Bennet, Robert, Christopher, Gelard, or of others, threw Mr. Cuninghams out of me so much as that which I hear very shrill murmur, expressive of their resolution panions, and now sat on the ground, her Lettuce, Mary Gold, and Rose." There

> TRAVELING VALUE OF TWENTY-FRANCS. "If a man gains by travelling, it is not so with a piece of gold. Mr. Alfred de Vigny, who is gifted with a good financial organization, the other day determined to arrive at an exact account of the loss produced by a constant necessity for exchange. He set forth on that trip beyond the Rhine, which all politicians and thinkers, now-a-days, are wont to make. In leaving France, he went first to Frankfort. There he applied to a rich merchant, to whom he had been recommended, with the request that he would change for him a twenty franc piece as though you might be certain of finding a however, Mr. Toodle was not regardless of placed it in the poet took this coin and pin upon his sleeve.—Shenstone. (\$3 \$4) into the appropriate coin of the however, Mr. Toodle was not regardless of the younger branches about him, who, although they had made their own evening repast, were on the look-out for irregular mornian eurrency. At Berlin, again, he change. into so much Prussian. At Vienna, he went through the same process: then again cle, by holding out great wedges of bread and butter, to be bitten at by the family in at Milan; once more, at Naples; and final-

ly, arriving at Rome, he did the same thing "After having gone over the whole of Italy, he passed into Switzerland, descended tion. the Rhine, and travelled through Holland We believe in large crops which leave the and Belgium, always changing the money land better than they found it. of the country he left, for that into which he came-never failing to go to people on whom he could implicitly rely, who would is the spirit of industry, enterprise, and intellineither deceive him nor take any discount. | gence; withon; this, line, marl, plaster, benes, Still, as he travelled on, the twenty franc purse seemed always to be losing weight. From country to country the pieces were becoming lighter and less numerous. At washed clean, a weak solution of chloride of last, at the end of his journey, (say on the lime or of sods, oxalle seid, or salts of lemon, 16th of last March,) the author of Stello in warm water, and often it may be done by changed the value of his gold Napoleon which contained the stain, or apol, should shortback again into French currency, and what do you think remained of that gold piece, ter (without soap,) and immediately dried to the of which nothing at all had been spent? He had just sixty centimes left! Whereupon the said Alfred took occasion to write its former whiteness by working it well in waupon his tablet the following aphorism: ter to which some strained solution of chloride "For a travelling artist, a Napoleon is of lime or of soda has been added; observing to

SHYRNIOTE WOMEN.-As you move gardens covered with the beauteous creating splendor around us; and of all tures of his own industry; and to see, like the miraculous creatures that sported their wealth of the wearers;—their features are Pier.—Take stoned raisins, currents, sugar, and hour in the sunny beam, the winter gnat touched with a savage pencil, which hard-On his heart-strings a secret joy does strike. (tipula heimalis) alone remains to frolic in ens the outline of eyes and eye-brows, and (lean and tender,) of each 1 lb.; sour or tart aplends an unnatural fire to the stern, grave ples 4 lbs.; the juice of two lemous; the riud of one lemon chopped very fine; mixed spice 1/4 looks, with which they pierce your brain. lb.; candied citron and lemon-peel, of each, Endure their fiery eyes as best you may, 62.; brandy one gill; and chop the whole very their actions in the glooms of night, and we see little of them; but birds are with us al.

and ride on slowly and reverently, for facing the preparation may be varied by adding other spice or flavoring, and the addition of eggs, and the eggs and the e long-wise through the street, you see the beef, according to fancy or convenience. one glorious shape transcendant in its beauty; and turned builder. It is for this reason, I amuse us all summer long with their sports, you see the massive braid of hair as it catches a touch of light on its jetty surface—
it is cold. Hence the utility of pouring hot
and the broad, calm, angry brow—the Most high has created it." We are all born to this art, and taught by nature to nourish our bodies by the same earth out of the door of our bodies by the same earth out of th at the doors of our house: or, flitting lun-gry from one denuded and bare spray to an. tril, and the bold line of the chin and throat other, excite our pity and regard; their lives are patterns of gaiety, cleanliness, alacrity, and joy.—Jour. of a Naturalist.

In the fierceness, and all the may be the nature of the soil, or of the erop entitivated, it should always be the aim of the farmer to grow full crops. Pertial and some alacrity, and joy.—Jour. of a Naturalist. those sweetly turned lips. But then there is a terrible stillness in this breathing known preparations, or only to prepare for half image; it seems like the stillness of a say.

The affidavit of a poet carrieth but a small credit in the court of history.—Fullow and ler.

Prudent men lock up their motives; let. ting familiars have a key to their heart, as to their garden.—Shenstone.

The affidavit of a poet carrieth but a small credit in the court of history.—Fullow monoscorn—they look upon you as we do upon a December's fall of snow—as a "seasonable," unaccountable, uncomfortable with a field, praylously perfectly he was struck across in a direct line from the leisure, his Bible for all time. Lord Morpeth, at the soirce of the Atherman and Mechanics' Institute, Shefield.

The affidavit of a poet carrieth but a small time described friend of ours, and the practical farment gree. I say that a man may almost be said to be above the world who possesses his sheke peare for his leisure, his Bible for all time. Lord Morpeth, at the soirce of the Atherman and Mechanics' Institute, Shefield.

he was tearing through the country at from titude, as well as the strong interest between the poor sometime to fifty miles an hour, or he them, pointing them out at once as aisters. What confidence he must have felt for me twenty-five to filty miles an nour, or ne them, pointing them out at out of the lief, when he knew that the good neighbor was sleeping after his fatigues. He was alwas sleeping after his langues. He was all by their side was all the state of his wounds, or assuage ways in a whirlwind or a calm, and a in whose ferocious countenance it seemed who came to bathe his wounds, or assuage ways in a whirlwind or a calm, and a peaceable easy-going man Mr. Toodle was in whose lerocious countenance it seemed impossible to discern a trace of human feel-impossible to discern a trace of hum transaction, and he had occasion to sign his name—we fear not to a receipt. The publisher stared at the document, in which the signature was given at full length, and then at him.

"R. A.!" cried he. "Why, your name is Ralph Abercromby!"

"R. A.!" cried he. "Why, your name is Ralph Abercromby!"

"You may say that. Wasn't it after the girer at I was christened!"

"You may say that. Wasn't it after the girer at I was christened!"

"And the matter of the step behind the count of a receipt. The public, as a wise man has in private: if the one have little leisure to be alone, the other has less leisure to be in company; the one has but gireral I was christened!"

"You may say that. Wasn't it after the gireral I was christened!"

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"You may say that. Wasn't it after the gireral I was christened!"

"You may say that. Wasn't it after the gireral to follow her master. With a turnels to follow her master. With the count has belonging to in tunnels, was to obe in company; the one has but my to in an honest way, it's my opinion as over. In science waver daily; names undergo annual change, fade with the leaf, and give place to others; but the ancient terms which some may ridicule, have remained to centuries, and will yet remain, till nature is swallowed up by art. - Jour. of a Natura

NAMES GIVEN OF OLD TO PLA

TRIFLES. - Discover a character mora than actions of importance. In regard to covery of a man's character, to say he looks

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EXTRACTS FROM THE FARMERS' CREED -We

We believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore in deep plowing.
We believe that the best fertility of the soil

worth only twelve sous - Merchants' Maga-zine. well rinse it in clean water, both before and after the immersion in the bleaching liquor. Never attempt to bleach unwashed linen, and avoid using the liquor too strong, for in that case the fabric will be rendered rotten.

SHORT-HORN STOCK.—We recently saw a fire

FACTS USEFUL TO AR KNOWN .- Water, when

often occur; but to neglect moking the hest

THE POTATO DIBEASE .- A very intelliges friend of ours, and the practical farmer considerable property, writes:—"I see new convinced the potate disease is atmospherical. Is one night a field, praviously perfectly healthy, was struck across in a direct line from the southwest, and, on szamining the hedge, it was found that a gap of the same width had appar-